Bombay Gazette.

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"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1840. No. 3,142.

Bom Gaz 18 Bombay Week

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FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine Ship "MAGISTRATE," 518 Tons, A. P. ALLEN, H. C. S. Commander, has good accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will have quick dispatch. For particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. H. F. OWEN & Co. or to the Captain on board.—Bombay, 1st April 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The Ship "RECOVERY," THOMAS JOHNSON, Master, will sail positively on the 10th Proximo. Freight for Horses, or any other Cargo will be received, apply to HADJEE JACKERIE NOOR MAHOMED, Chinch Bunder.—Bombay, 1st Apail 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE DIRECTORS of the BANK OF BOMBAY beg to intimate to the Shareholders and the Public generally, that they have secured for a Bank Office the house in Rampart Row No. 23, belonging to *Jehangeer Nasserwanjee Wadiya*, where they purpose to commence business as early as practicable after Government shall have issued the notification, required by clause 5 of Act III of 1840.

In order to facilitate the exchange of Treasury Receipts, for Share Certificates, Proprietors are requested to intimate to the Acting Secretary without delay, whether they will require one or more Certificates for the Shares they hold, as per Schedule of the act of Incorporation, so that they may be prepared and made ready for issue by the time that the Establishment is opened for business.

By Order of the Directors.

W. W. CARGILL.—*Acting Secretary.*

Bank, 1st April 1840.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

TENDERS for Messing the Schools of the above Institution will be received by the Acting Secretary and Collector (with whom Diet Tables may be seen) until the 15th Instant.

Parties whose Tender may be accepted will be required to furnish ample security for the fulfilment of the contract.

G. PIGOTT,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 1st April 1840.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held in the GIRLS SCHOOL Byculla, this day Wednesday the 1st April, at 11 A. M.

The Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of Bombay, Patron of the Institution will preside.—Bombay, 1st April 1840.

NOTICE.

MUNCHERJEE NUSSERVANJEE Milliner, begs to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has removed his shop, from Meadow Street opposite to Meeajee's Shop.

Bombay, 1st April 1840.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday next, at their Rooms, a quantity of very Handsome Furniture Chintz, of the first description, Grey Calico, and Madapollams, 150 Pieces of Chintz Handkerchiefs, Woollens of colors, a rich variety of Table covers; Drill and Duck of superior quality; Ruby Beads, Kegs of green paint, Carionets & Bassoons; Black Hats.

At 1 P. M. any Horses or Carriages offering;—after which a quantity of Prime Hams, Berkley Pine and Gloucester Cheese, Chocolate, Bottled Fruits, Fresh Salmon, &c. &c.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

☞ All orders for Letter-Press. and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended.—Bombay, 1st April 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Monday, the 6th of April, Messrs. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, "Clare Hall," Byculla, the valuable property of T. P. WEEKES Esq. leaving the Presidency, consisting of Plate and Plated Ware, amongst the latter are handsome Venison Dishes, Soup Tureens, and Hot Water Dishes, to Match. Glass Ware, amongst which is a rich cut Dessert Service, a handsome Dinner Service (Bouquet pattern) for 24 persons, a Rich Porcelain Dessert Service, Furniture of every description, amongst which is a very handsome Mahogany Dining Table for forty persons, Rich cut nine, six, and four light Chandeliers, Double Branched Wall Shades with Cut Pans and Drops, a Square Pianoforte by "*Broadwood.*" nearly new fine toned and made expressly for the climate, A handsome Palanquin, Clock by "*Mc'Cabe,*" a Handsome Peer Glass 4ft. 10 in. by 3ft. 6 in. Two large framed Engravings "*The Deluge*" and "*The fall of Nineveh,*" China vases, Bijouterie, Large Cheval Glass, Cutlery, Dispense furniture, between 3 and 400 Pots of Plants &c. &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A Chesnut Arab Saddle Horse with Saddle and Bridle.

The Property will be on view from the 2d Proximo.

Catalogues will be published, and may be had of the Auctioneers or on the Premises.—Bombay, 1st April 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 8th Instant, at their Rooms, by order of the Ecclesiastical Registrar, the following valuable property belonging to the Estate of the late Major General KINNERSLY, comprising Silver Tea, Sugar Milk and Butter Pots, Coffee Urn, Milk Bowl, Hot Water Curry Dishes, Saucepans, Egg Frame and Boiler, Salt Cellars, Spoons and Forks, Pie Dish, Oyster Plates, Bottle Labels, &c. &c. Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, Epergne, Table and Dessert Plates, Waiters, Cruit Frames &c. &c. a neat Medicine Chest, Tables, Chairs, Couches, a small quantity of Wines, Carpets, Glass and Queen's Ware, Cooking Utensils, Wearing apparel, and variety of other Articles.

At one o'clock an excellent Charger, a stout Galloway and a Pallanquin.

AND

At four o'clock on the Esplanade near the Church Gate, a large double poled Field Officer's Tent, Bichoba and Rowtie.

AND ON THE SAME DAY.

Various articles of Household Furniture, a Breakfast and Dinner Set, Glass Ware, Cooking Utensils &c. a Shigram Horse, a Buggy and Horse, a single Poled Tent in very good condition, 2 Bichobas one quite new with a quilled Top, the property of the late Captain BAGSHAWE 5th Regiment N. I.

ALSO

A quantity of Household Furniture &c. The Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency, consisting of Dining, Round and Washing Tables, Couches, Chairs, Tea Poys, Bookshelves, a French Mahogany Bereau with Marble Top, a small Dinner Set, a Glass dessert Service, Hanging, Argand and Vase Lamps, Plated Candlesticks with Shades &c. &c.—Bombay, 1st April 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYOTT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered tubscr Soibers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 1st April 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer from Bombay, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 30th of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1840.

FROM THE BOMBAY PRESS.

LORD KEANES FAREWELL TO THE BOMBAY ARMY.

The Army of Bombay—from which Presidency LORD KEANE this day takes his departure will feel pleasure in reading the address to them, of their late Commander-in-Chief in which he says "farewell."

It is published, as follows, in the General Orders of yesterday.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Bombay, 30th March, 1840.

Lieutenant General Sir THOMAS MCMAHON, has great pleasure in promulgating to the Army the following address from the RIGHT HON'BLE LORD KEANE G. C. B. on the occasion of His Lordship's departure from India.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL.—Lieut. Col.
Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

Bombay, 29th March 1840.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL LORD KEANE, being about to take his departure from India;—and the circumstance of his not having returned from the command of the ARMY of the INDUS, at the period of the arrival at Bombay of his successor, Lieutenant General Sir THOMAS MCMAHON Bart K. C. B., now Commander in Chief, His Lordship has requested the permission of His Excellency to express his feelings in parting with the Bombay Army, which he has had the honor to command for nearly six years;—a proposition Sir THOMAS MCMAHON has most readily acceded to.

Lord KEANE during his command having visited all parts of the Presidency, with the exception of two of the minor stations has had the opportunity of seeing and becoming acquainted with the whole of the BOMBAY ARMY, and he is happy to say the more he saw of them the more he had occasion to admire their good qualities as soldiers, who, as regarded their conduct in quarters, their observance of the rules of discipline, or the alacrity and correctness with which they performed all duties, and he would especially allude to that part of the BOMBAY ARMY which served under his own immediate eye in the field during the late campaign in Affghanistan, who in addition to the other good qualities as soldiers already enumerated, combined with them those of cheerfulness and good humour under every privation to which they were subject, and which were not few, and His Lordship feel convinced that the part of the Bombay army which had not the good fortune to share in that Campaign would have acted in a like creditable manner had they been tried.

LORD KEANE requests the GENERAL OFFICERS, the OFFICERS at the HEADS of DEPARTMENTS and STAFF OFFICERS generally, to accept his warm thanks for the support they have afforded him during his command. He also has to thank COMMANDING OFFICERS and all other OFFICERS of REGIMENTS not only for the correct discharge of their duties but also for their attention to himself personally wherever he has been, and he cannot forbear mentioning that he had derived peculiar gratification from witnessing the good footing on which the different Regiments conducted their Regimental Messes, an institution proved by experience to be highly conducive not only to comfort, harmony and good feeling, in a Regiment, but also to discipline.

In saying FAREWELL to the BOMBAY ARMY, he begs to assure the OFFICERS and SOLDIERS that he will feel a deep interest in their welfare throughout his after life, and that he will reflect with pride and satisfaction on the period he has passed among them.—*Courier, March* 31.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BONUS TO LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I believe there is no end to the absurdity of this scheme which was lately agitated for buying out Lieutenant Colonels. That it should even have been listened to for a moment by any body of men pretending to intelligence would excite one's astonishment, were it not for the melancholy fact that there is no bolus however hurtful which men may not be prevailed upon to swallow, if pressed upon them by the importunity of ingenious and persevering empirics.

This ingenious scheme is I believe called by its projectors, *a scheme for purchasing out Lieutenant Colonels*: and if the definition is intended to describe a scheme for paying a bonus to Lieutenant Colonels who retire, without reference to the acceleration of promotion by that means, the definition is quite unobjectionable; and it is most deserving of support by all those who may think it necessary to bestow charity to keep up the dignity of old destitute officers.

But if the definition is intended to imply that promotion is to be accelerated by this scheme, it will be allowed only by those who have never reflected upon the subject, or who are incapable of forming an opinion upon it——except indeed the ingenious originators, whoever they be, who of course are swayed in their opinions of their offspring by instinctive parental affection; and the Lieutenant Colonels themselves and such of the Majors who wish not to retire before their promotion.

For the Lieutenant Colonels, and for those Majors who wish not to retire before their promotion the scheme is most admirable! Who would not advocate most loudly and most perseveringly a scheme which would place 20,000 Rs. at his disposal to be accepted at his convenience? Let them advocate it, by all means; but let us not be deceived: If we pay our subscriptions, let us do it with the view to raising the condition of Superannuated officers, and not to benefit ourselves.

It is barely possible, that the number of Lieutenant Colonels steps might be increased by a few, through the establishment of this Bonus scheme; but it is assuredly certain that the decrease in the number of Majors steps would more than counterbalance any advantage from this possible increase. For its influence in preventing the retirement of Majors would not but be material, when it not only holds out a direct and powerful inducement to Majors to remain for the next step, but it diminishes in some degree the power of Regimental officers to purchase out those Majors who are willing to go. For instance: a regiment gets the line step to day in the regular order, having purchased a few Lieut. Colonel's steps previously. Their Major in the excitement of an event that he has long looked forward to as the hour of retirement, offers to go for a certain sum of money; but it is found that in consequence of the late payments for Lieut. Colonel's steps, the officers, are unable or unwilling to purchase; or they are less able and less willing to do so, and their exertions are proportionally languid, or their greatest efforts fail to raise that sum demanded, which but for the purchase of Lieut. Colonel's steps could have been raised without difficulty.

It is most obvious therefore that any officer who wishes to retire on his promotion to his Majority, may, by supporting this scheme for buying out Lieutenant Colonels, will materially injure his own interests, by taking from the officers of this regiment the power or the will to raise that sum of money that he may have fixed as a *sine qua non* for the purchase of his retirement.

With respect to myself, though none would rejoice more rapturously at any improvement on the pensions of our retiring Lieutenant Colonels, I am not one of those who think the implied insult of a charitable interference of the junior officers of the army desirable to that end, especially when in addition to its call upon their pockets, it will tend to retard their promotion. I prefer especially the certain and substantial advantage of Line purchase; and as I think it to the interest of all those who are solicited to subscribe to the proposed scheme to do the same, I deem it a duty to enter against this scheme the protest of a

BREVET CAPTAIN.

P. S.—An officer a Captain of the Regiment was asked lately for his vote on the Bonus scheme. He replied, "I am decidedly opposed "to it, if only for the reason that I know you "will pay me a proportionally less sum when I "wish to retire as a Major," Surely this reply must speak the feelings of every officer who is solicited, who calmly reflects upon the subject.

B. C.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

March 29.—Ensign Wiseman, 2d Eur. Regt., from Cutch Gundava.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon Pinkerton, M. D., from Kurrachie.
do. do. Lieut. Col. Ottey, from Cutch Gundava.
do. 30th—Lieut. Drake, 71st Regt. B. N. I. from Neemuch.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon Thatcher, 1st Cavy., from Cabool.
do. do. Lieut. Col. J. Campbell, Qr. Mr. Genl., from Field Service.
do. do. Capt. Cotgrave, Artillery from Ditto
do, do. Surgeon McAndrew, H M. 40th Regt. from Ditto.
do. do. Ensign J. D. McAndrew, do. from do.
do. 31st.—Lieut. A. Tweedale, 1st Lt. Cavy., from Scinde.

DEPARTURES.

March 29th.—Ensign J. Hoare Staff, to Surat.
do. do. Lieut. C. Gordon, 74th Regt. Bengal N. I. to Panwell.
do. 31st.—Asst. Surgeon J. Deas, I. N., to Suez.
do. do. Lieut. Col. F. Stalker, 2d Eur. Regt., to Poonah.
do. do. Ensign R. Phayre, 25th Regt. N. I. to Panwell.
do. do. Lieut. Keane, Queens Royals, to England.
do. do. Major S. Powell, H. M. 6th Regt., to England.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—None.

SAILED.—March 28th, Ship General Palmer, John Elliot, Master, to London.

Do. 29th, Brig Harsingar, Hajee Ellias Nacodah, to Malay Coast. *Passengers.*—3 Natives.

Do. 29th Barque Cornwall, John Cow, Master, to London. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Capt. Cleather, Mrs. Edwards, William Forbes, Mr. Gordon, and five Children.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Sloop Childers.

H. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia and Berenice; H. C. Brig Taptee and Palinurus; Receiving Ship Hastings; Thetis, (light Vessel at the Rock Station) Cutter Margaret, Schooner Surveying Tenders Cardiva, and Maldiva; Schooner Emily and Constance, and Pattemar Bheem.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Cambridge, Benares, Mayaram Dharam, Jane, Samdance, Lady Wilmot Horton, Ram Pertab, Soobrow, Liatia, Sultana, George Canning, Sir Colin Campbell, Hamido, Futtay Rahimon, Sir Edward Paget, Dadaloy, Futtay Hulbarry, Hamudy, Fort William, Lady East, Roths child, Lancaster, Hydroose, Buckinghamshire, John William Dare, Ganges, Colonel Newall

Agnes, Elora, City of Poonah, Berkshire, Lord Castle, Hero of Malown, Drongan, Parland, Mount Stewart Elphinstone, Mahomedee, Emerald Isle, Recovery, Magistrate, Lady Rowena, Neptune, Lord Castlereagh, Parkfield, Mary, Fairy Queen, Abbotsford, Clifton, Sanied Ammy, and Sultana.

PORTUGUESE.—Bark Marquis of Hastings.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez	30th April.
Buckinghamshir.	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	1st April,
Lady East	J. Nusserwanjee and Co.	London	20th March
Ganges	Skinner and Co.	London	Dispatch.
Berkshire	Remington&Co.	London	
Hero of Malown.	Dirom, Carter and Co	Liverpool.	31st March
Rothschild	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool.	20th inst.
Lancaster.	Higginson and Cardwell	Liverpool.	Dispatch.
City of Poona	Pollexfen, Milne and Co.	Liverpool.	
M.S.Elphinstone	Skinner & Co.		
Ellorn	Skinner & Co.	Clyde	
Sir W. Wallace.	Do.	Singapore.	
Fort William	J Jeejeebhoy.		
Emerald Isle.	Gibb Miller & Co.		
Drongan	T. Jefferies & Co.		
Lady Rowena	Dirom Carter and Co.		
Marquis of Hastings	J. Jeejeebhoy.	Macao	Quick desp

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
*Steamer Cleopara	Supt. Indian Navy	London	22d Nov.
*Lady Feversham	Dirom, Carter&C	London	2d Augt.
Sesostris	Supt. I. N.	London	
Abel Gower	Dirom, Carter&Co	London	in Dec.
*Inglis	B.&A. Hormusjee.	London	
*Catherine	Forbes & Co	London	22d Nov.
*Earl Durham	Grey & Co.	London	30th Dec.
Ann	Dirom, Carter&Co	London	11th Jan.
Euphrates		London	30th Jan.
Thetis		London	25th Jan.
Tartar		London	
Juverna		London	
Lord W. Bentinck		London	
Justina		London	25th Jan.
Queen Victoria		London	
Competent		Liverpool	
Caledona		Liverpool	
John Knox		Liverpool	5th Dec.
*Medora		Liverpool	14th Nov.
*Shannon	P. Milne & Co.	Liverpool	11th Oct.
*Kirkman Finlay	R. Steuart & Co	Liverpool	3d Nov.
*Tinnawara		Liverpool	7th Dec.
*W. Sharples	H. & Cardwell	Liverpool	20th Dec.
Barbara	R. S. & Co.	Liverpool	12th Dec.
Cestrian	Edmond Bibby&C	Liverpool	18th Dec.
Majestic	George S. King.	Liverpool	2dweek Ja
Wilson	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	31st Dec
Wm. Turner	P. Milne & Co	Liverpool	15th Jan.
*Eleanor Lancaster	MacVicar B. Co	Liverpool	19th Nov.
Crown	Dirom Carter&Co	Do.	28th Jan.
*Bucephalus	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	
Maria	MacVicar B.&Co	Do.	20th Dec.
British King	Skinner & Co.	Do.	
Monarch		Do.	
Hindoostan		Do.	
Quinten Leech		Do.	
Mary Mitchelson	Foster & Co.	Llanelly	30th Nov.
Queen		Do.	23d Sept.
Salacia	Dirom, Carter&Co	Do.	
Packet d'Havana		Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia	T. Jefferies & Co.	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar		Rio	
Gondolier	Dirom, Carter&Co	Aden	3d Feb.

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

From Singapore.—Asia Felix.
From Columbo.—Jeane Antoinette.
From Calcutta.—Betsy, Fuzel Curreem.
From Penang.—Lady Wallace.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

	Morn.		Aft.	
	H	M.	H	M.
1840.				
Tuesday	10	7	10	33
Thursday	10	45	11	8

Latest advices Received.

London ..... 4TH FEBRUARY
Paris ..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

April 1—Wednesday.
2—Thursday.—New Moon.
3—Friday.—Richard Bp : of Chichester.
4—Saturday.—St. Ambrose.
5—Sunday.—5th Sunday in Lent.
6—Monday.
7—Tuesday.

Erratum.

We have been requested to correct a mis statement introduced in our Paper of last Monday under the Head of *Domestic Occurrence*, it was there reported that a Marriage had taken place at Macaõ between J. J. B. de Oliveira Esq. and Miss A. M. Lopes, but being wholly false, the party who gave us the report, expresses his regret of having mis stated a fact which did not take place.

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, April 1, 1840.

The Commander in Chief embarked on the *Palinurus*, the day before yesterday under the usual salute, on his way to the Mahabuleshwar hills.

The annual meeting and examination, at the Byculla schools, take place this day.

The Calcutta papers report the secession of Mr. Greenlaw and Capt. H. I. Johnston from the United Steam Committee.

It is said, that the drawing away of so many Engineers towards the westward, will necessarily be the occasion of the Engineer Establishment being increased.

Brigadier Roberts C. B. of the Bengal army has been appointed to the command of Shah Soojah's Contingent from the 16th instant vice Major General Simpson resigned.

We regret to learn from the Madras *Spectator* that Lord Elphinstone had a severe fall from his horse, which has detained him at Tanjore whence it had been his intention to proceed to the Neilgherries.

The Calcutta Press speak in high terms of a new Journal called the Weekly Examiner, which we are sorry to say we cannot confirm nor contradict, not having seen a copy of it.

The Calcutta *Courier* mentions that the Mail from that City and Bombay had been lost on the 19th ultimo, between Nagpore and Jaulnah, but gives no particulars of the cause of the loss.

We forgot to call attention, in our last, to the able argument of our correspondent "Q. in the Corner," on the trial of Lieut. Gibbard. We think that the errors, so ably pointed out must be admitted by all parties. It is not our intention to dwell at any length on this matter at present, as we propose to discuss the subject, at some length, by and by.

The friends of religion and education in this country have lost a most valuable auxiliary in the Revd. W. H. Pearce who died of cholera, at Calcutta, on the 17th instant. The deceased had been in India since 1817, in connexion with the Baptist Missionary Society.

By the expected retirement of Captain A. F. Johnson, 17th Regt. N. I. mentioned in yesterday's *Courier*, Captain H. Macon becomes the senior of his grade in the Corps, and Lieutenant F. Christie, and Ensign Pousonby are promoted. This also makes vacant the appointments of Deputy Military Auditor General and Secretary to the Clothing Board.

The *Ceylon Herald* of the 13th instant just received, informs us that the *Persia* had sailed the evening before with troops for Cannanore, intended, we presume for the Chinese expedition. The same paper contains an announcement of the death, at 29 years of age, C. D. Partlett Esq. a gentleman who, we believe has many acquaintances amongst the mercantile community of this place.

As we hear that the accounts of the wreck of the *Hannah* which appeared in our last have been attributed in certain quarters to Captain MacGregor, we beg leave to state that one account was furnished by an officer of H. M's. 17th Foot; the other by an officer who although not of that Corps, was a passenger at the time.

We have been favored with some further communications, relative to the wreck of the *Hannah*, which merely repeat what we have already laid before our readers. We have heard it also said by some that the vessel may still be got away without much injury, while others are more sceptical on this head. All agree however, that no blame of any sort can attach to Capt. MacGregor, who has the unqualified reputation of a good sailor. This accident will probably lead to the establishment of pilot stations at those mouths of the Indus which are navigable for large vessels.

The busy hum of preparation at the other Presidencies for the expedition against China reaches us by every post, but no share of the hard knocks and the glory thereon attendant seems likely to fall to the lot of our troops; still as a portion of the Indian Navy, we suppose, will co-operate with Her Majesty's Squadron, Bombay may not be entirely excluded. At Calcutta H. M's. 49th Foot are on the point of embarkation on the *Salimany*, *Mahomed Shaw*, *Kurreem Shaw*, *Blundell*, and *Marion*. The Cameronians were also to have embarked in detachments on the 24th, but no mention is made of the particular Vessels which have been taken up for that service. The *John Adam* and *Rustomjee Cowasjee* are to leave Madras next week, for the rendezvous at Singapore with two Companies of Artillery, two of Sappers, a Conductor, Sub-Conductor and two Store Serjeants.

The number of Covers despatched by the Steamer Victoria to Suez amount to 18,231. Lieut. General Lord Keane embarked under the customary honors, and will within a very short space go through the ceremonies consequent upon his elevation to the Peerage. It remains to be tested by his sayings and doings in the House of Lords whether the noble and gallant Lord will meet the expectations of the friends (who lately presented him with an address) in advocating the peculiar cause of the natives of India. We rather think that he will not, for this very simple reason, that he has no knowledge of the subject upon which he has been *solicited* to speak. Oratory is not Lord Keane's *forte*, or to borrow from the language of the great Frederick of Russia, whom he has endeavoured to emulate, not in the line of his *metier*, and therefore not at all likely to prompt him to a display which an ignorance of the subject would render ridiculous even in the House of Lords. Officers coming to India in command of the Forces, at any of the presidencies are, for the most part, possessed of no knowledge of the troops placed under their charge; nor is the species of intercourse between them likely to supply the defects of an early professional education. In their own hemisphere, with troops to whom they may have been accustomed; their every action under the surveillance of an ever vigilant press, the excesses arising from the arrogance habitual to the duties of a high, invidious, station may be wholesomely checked. Here the opportunities which a Commander in Chief has, or can acquire of the men are neutralized by the operation of many difficulties. The European soldiery change their characteristics in India so much, through the enervating influence of the climate, that no previous experience in Europe can lead to a correct estimate of the awful depravity displayed by a comparative inspection of the Courts Martial, the heinous nature of the offences charged, and the misery occasionally produced by their findings. If these remarks hold good with respect to European Troops, they are *a fortiore* more applicabale to the disadvantages with which a General Officer assumes command of a force, for the most part composed of native Troops, with whom he may never have previously been put in contact. The Sepoy is but little known in his real character to the European officer belonging to his own Regiment, of which the Subadar, and Jemadar, are considered as the organs, and representatives, by regulations of Government which, however philanthropic and considerate, they may appear in practice, are far from being correct. If then with men whom he has occasionally seen in his tour of inspection, dressed in their holiday array, or seen in the boasted and much vaunted fields of Affghanistan, Lord Keane can have acquired no knowledge of the native character, the honors which have been heaped upon him by the native population, are but a tribute to worth (which for all they know he may not possess,) a homage paid to a man great, in some measure, by his own achievements, but in their eyes still more through the distinctions conferred by his Sovereign, and therefore as it were insinuating the on and appreciating the other.

Lord Keane, the great, the glorious, the much befeasted, the beflattered, the accomplished, the befulsomed, conqueror of Ghuzni, has at length departed to take his seat in the upper House. The Governor is on the hills; Monsieur Ventura has gone off amid the "*cries of the wounded*," we mean those wounded by his ravishing music, whether pocket-wise or heart-wise; the Knights of the Dooranee order have gone through the process of *lionisation*; there is no "sound of revelry by night," nor do the lamps shine "o'er bright women and brave men," save in their private recesses; the festive scene is now closed for a season, and men and women are regaining their usual plodding composure. The great Shets are also returning from the nuptial banquetings of Alibaug; and all parties, wearied with pleasure and enjoyment, are cultivating repose. The guns, that boomed over the departure of Lord Keane, also proclaimed, that the hour of wonted ease and domestic economy had arrived.

The career of Lord Keane in India has been filled with many blemishes which, we need not now enumerate, as they will readily suggest themselves to all who are acquainted with his public and official life, whilst he commanded the army of this Establishment. Whatever merits he possessed were those accidental to his station. His intellectual faculties appeared to be of a very low order; nor did his manners or address or demeanour ever win him, to our knowledge, an expression of heartfelt and sincere respect. In regard to his morals, we have heard much in his dispraise, but nothing to his favor. He would have, had it been his lot, made a very good, blustering, rough, private soldier; but as a general, he owes nothing to ability, but all to fortune. His last campaign for the restoration of Shah Soojah, displayed nothing uncommon, or beyond the capacity of a very ordinary mind. He had only marches to direct, and to keep his men together. He had no brave and resolute foe, well skilled in the arrangement, combination, strategy, and timely execution of military movements. His enemy never met him in the field, and the capture of Ghuzni is illustrious for no species of military skill or ingenuity, which might not have proceeded from many a soldier in the ranks.

In his civil capacity, as a member of the Government, we know very little about him. He might be useful in this sphere, or he might not, but we have never heard, that his suggestions, or opinions, were of great importance, or manifested any degree of intelligence or acquaintance, with the institutions of this country.

We think a Commander in Chief should never be made, a member of Council. His own peculiar duties are quite enough for him. It is sufficient that he should be able to know the Regulations, and be skilled in ordaining the colour of the pantaloons and jackets, in which his inferiors should invest themselves at particular hours. It is highly proper, that he should be an adept in costumes, and feathers, white cap covers, and ammunition bread, but why should he be pestered with the proceedings of Zillah Courts, and those of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut?

All Commanders in Chief are old men; for an officer is never made General with us, till his vigour is gone, and his constitution becomes ailing; and it cannot be expected that, on their arrival in this country, they can know any thing about its civil Government, in all its various branches. The length of their stay here too is only about 3 or 4 years, and what can they learn in that time, beyond their own appropriate duties? Before a Commander in Chief can rightly understand the difference between a *Foujdar* and a *Mamlutdar*, or between *meerass* land, and the beat of *battakee*, it is time for him to be packing up for off. Is his civil duties all a fiction?—if so, why keep it up?—If they be not a fiction, he must surely assist greatly by the weight of his ignorance, and the ability of his inexperience to retard the progress of public business.

In giving our opinion of Lord Keane we have endeavoured to be as partial as possible to his Lordship; and if it be objected against us, that we have kept out of view his good qualities, we are ready to admit, that we think he did possess some good qualities, but only of that common sort of goodness, which does not seek or require distinction. We therefore hope the old cock when at home will cut a good dash in his coronet; and if he can manage to fight his way to the woolsack or the premiership, we shall be happy to give the fact publicity.

We subjoin, from the Bengal *Hurkaru* of March 18, an article on a very important case, which lately came on before the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The matter, in dispute, was touching some Opium transactions, connected with the late surrender of that drug in China, at the mandate of Captain Elliott, and the decision of the Court will be no doubt amusing to a mercantile reader. The twist of the decision seems to be where the authority of Captain Elliott reaches, when his body and his commission are both under *duress*. We wonder if Captain Elliott would have been obeyed, if he had ordered the shipping, as well as their cargoes, to be delivered up. Captain Elliott's commission in *duress*, looks like a man, who may be said to have a "bee in his bonnet"; his wishes may be flattered and attended to, up to a certain point, out of mere courtesy and respect for the 'man,' as he was in his unclouded days, but these benevolent concessions and accordances on certain points, such as the agreeing with his pretensions as Emperor of China, and his being King, and his chair a throne, and his cowl a crown, do not make him more than he is, a lunatic. The lunatic may fancy that he has power, because his intellects though imprisoned by a mental distemper, are still active and vigorous. So Captain Elliott, with his powers in *duress*, has his mind still impressed with notions of his ability to use them. But people do not believe that the lunatic is a King; and the merchants did believe that Captain Elliott was acting with his usual authority and discretion, and there's the mischief.

"A case of great importance was yesterday determined in the Supreme Court,—*Ramsabuck Mullick*, v. *DeSouza*—in which a grave question relating to the recent Opium proceedings in China, was for the first time directly raised. This action was brought by the consigners of Opium, against the defendants, upon a contract *to guarantee the safe returns* of the proceeds; and the defence set up was, that the Opium in question had been surrendered to one Charles Elliott, the British Superintendent (whose powers were fully set forth in the plea) under and by virtue of a Proclamation, demanding the surrender, in the name of Her Majesty and the British Government. The question was, whether this defence (the facts being admitted) constituted a valid and sufficient excuse in law for the non-performance of the express contract.

The Court admitted, that if the Superintendent had appeared distinctly to have been acting within the scope of the powers with which he was invested by Statute, an act of obedience on the part of a British subject, would have excused the performance of a prior contract with which that obedience would have been incompatible. But the Court were of opinion, that as it appeared on the face of the pleadings, that the Commissioner was acting *under the constraint* of a foreign power (for the Proclamation itself was set out in the plea) he could not be considered to be acting in pursuance of the powers vested in him, and that obedience, therefore, was not compulsory, and furnished no defence. The Proclamation was in effect (in the opinion of the Court) an act of *the Chinese* not of the British Government, as the acts of the representative of the British Government, while in personal *duress*, could not be deemed the acts of the Government which he represented.

We understand that there are other questions of fact to be tried in this case, and as the amount involved is considerable, there will probably be ultimately an appeal to the Privy Council. We believe too, that there are several nearly similar cases, in which the parties have been "resting on their oars" until the decision in the present case should show "how the land lies."

If the same view should be taken by the British Government and the House of Commons, of the binding power and efficacy of Captain Elliott's "proclamations," what becomes of the claims of indemnity, put forth by the merchants who have surrendered their opium, and look to Government to fulfil the engagements of their representative? We shall take an early opportunity of considering this question of the application of the law of *Duress*."

We have read many accounts of the capture of Khelat. All ranks, from the General to the Ensign, have said their say, and it is but right that the ranks below them should have their yarns submitted to the public—so here goes with that of a Serjeant.

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The following narrative is one of the best that has yet appeared, and it is the more interesting, as it merely describes those scenes of peril and encounter, which the writer himself had passed through. We here find the particulars of the killing of the Khan, which deed the worthy Serjeant was witness to. A party of about ten men, in threading the intricate windings which led to the upper part of the citadel, suddenly emerge one by one, as they reach the top of a narrow staircase, upon a platform, where are arrayed the Khan with all the flower of his retainers, those most valued for fidelity to his house and fortunes, and most famed for their valour and acts of heroism. The Khan, at first, thinking that all the enemy were upon him, and that resistance would be unavailing, exhibits tokens of submission, but seeing the smallness of the hostile intruders, he signalled his followers to fall on, and a most desperate conflict ensues, in which the Khan is shot dead, and the courageous little band of invaders, suffering dreadfully from the edge of those faithful swords, whose wrathful gleam must have lightened the last look of their fallen master.—

A light o'er Marmion's visage spread
And fired his glazing eye—

are driven, wounded, and overpowered by numbers, to seek a temporary shelter. Ghuzni has nothing that can, at all, compare with this!! Here was no groping about in darkness—no blue lights—no mistaking the way! It is worthy of notice, that the Queen's bore the brunt of the fight in both places; they were the first to join battle with the foe both at Ghuzni and Khelat, and all of them declare, that the former was nothing to the latter. At Ghuzni, be it moreover observed, the Queens had first to try themselves. All the old peninsular warriors were gone, and but very few of the Regiment had ever been in action, so that the novelty of the first fight would be likely to exalt, in their estimation, the contest at Ghuzni, above that of Khelat, had not the glory of the former been drowned in the effulgence of the latter. Ghuzni will be remembered in connection with a stealthy march through darkness—the explosion of a petard, fruitful of C. B's. K. H's. and various other letters, exponents of dignity—a crushing and shoving over a broken archway—a short rush of a fight—a shooting away in the dark, down streets and up lanes. But Khelat was attacked in open day, under a blazing sun, and after a day's march. The enemy were driven in from their positions outside. The gate was forced open with heavy shot, under the enemies fire—and not with powder bags, and the enemy away or asleep—and the charge and storm, were gallantly directed, and led on by the General in person. The taking of Ghuznee is moreover seen through the historic lens of its past glory, when it started from the wilderness, at the bidding of Mahomed, to be the dazzling and jewelled repository of the plunder and wealth, with which he had returned loaded from India. But the chronicles of Khelat afford no such splendid retrospect to the vision; the memory cannot invest it with some shining halo of past renown, through which the eye might dwell on the cool intrepid energy displayed at its recent capture, and the dying scene of Mehrab Khan.

The chief was killed by a man of the Queens named Maxwell, who was himself in turn, so desperately wounded as to be rendered unfit for further service; one of his hands or arms was, we believe, cut off.

During the late campaign, the worst part of the fighting fell throughout to the Queens, and we think it rather hard, that after returning, much shattered and reduced as they must be, they should have been sent to such an unpleasant, and, generally, unhealthy station as Deesa. We think both the Queens and 17th should have gone to Poonah. The latter corps, besides the hardships of the campaign, has endured a shipwreck, and sustained much loss, and we really think, that some consideration (putting out of account the shipwreck) should have been shewn to this excellent corps, and some easier station, where duty is not so hard as here, assigned it. We are told, by eye witnesses, that nothing could exceed the coolness and composure of the 17th during the late catastrophe, to which they were exposed, and we hope that their losses will be fully indemnified by Government.

We must congratulate the Queens, however, in getting clear off with their booty, and without having their laurels drenched in salt water.

Let us now hear what the Serjeant says:—

We left Ghuzni on the 31st July for Cabool the Capital of Affghanistan, with the expectation of having an engagement with Dost Mahomed the King, who was understood to have marched from Cabool to give us battle with an army of 15,000 men and 30 Guns. The Bengal army marched one day in advance, and on the 4th day's march learned that the Khan had taken up his position about 20 miles in front of them. Sir John and the advance army halted for our joining, the next day we joined them, and during that day we learned that the Khan's army had deserted him, and that he had fled with a few trusty followers to the Fort of Bamian I think to the Nort East of Cabool, this was shortly after confirmed by the arrival of large bodies of Troops from the Khan's Camp, who tendered their services to the Shah. Captain Outram and a body of Affghans were sent in pursuit of the Khan, who as I dare say you have seen from the newspapers were unsuccesful. On the 2d day's march after joining the Bengal army, we came up with the Khan's Guns which he had left in position amounting in all to 23. We arrived at Cabool on the —of August; Cabool is a lovely place, I suppose not its equal in the world, it is said to be the place of ten thousand gardens, in fact such a quantity of fruit and of the best quality I never before beheld, besides most of the fruits common in India, there were apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, quinces, strawberries, brier berries and many more, in fact their horses were fed on apples, The City of Cabool is very large and very irregular, the streets are narrow and dirty, there are a number of Bazar streets of considerable length arched right over, almost every description of goods is to be found here, the necessaries of life remarkably cheap. The day after our arrival the Shah was installed on the throne of his fathers with great solemnity. It is said that the Balla Hissar (or King's palace) is a splendid place,—We received orders for our future march, which was to be on the 15th of September, the Bengal army under the command of Sir John to march to their territories thro' Peshawar, and the Punjab, the Bombay army under the command of General Willshire by way of Quetta, a portion thro' the Bolan pass, and if necessary the remainder thro' the Gundavah pass, a Brigade of Bengal Infantry and a proportion of Artillery were ordered to remain at Cabool for the winter; H. M. 13th Light Infantry are one Regiment of the Brigade, the rest are natives—From the beginning of September the weather was very cold and often freezing during the night, on the 9th all the mountains round Cabool was covered with snow—in fact the snow of the last year was still lying in wreathes on the cliffs and ravines of the mountains, and you could at any time get a waggon load of snow or ice in Cabool City.—We started from Cabool on the 16th September and halted on the 17th, on which day there was a durbar held by the Shah, when all the officers of the army attended, he bestowed the order of Knighthood of the Dooranee empire which will be accompanied with a cross of the order on (I believe) all General and Field Officers belonging to the Army of the Indus. We arrived at Ghuzni on the 27th September, halted 2 days, and took up the sick and wounded we had left there; they were mostly recovered, or in a fair way of recovery. Poor Taylor who I stated in my last letter to have been shot thro' the breast plate, and the Ball taken out at his back, lived until the 29th. Instead of continuing our march by way of Candahar we inclined to our left and took our road thro' the country of the Ghiljee Chiefs, who had caused as much annoyance on our march up, we destroyed their principal Forts, and put other Chiefs in their room. In like manner we proceeded with Hajee Khan the Chief of the Kakhur tribe, the road we pursued was a most wretched one, we have kept in the bed of a river near dry winding among the mountains for 5 days together, the cold was most intense, the ice being nearly thick enough to carry one. We arrived at Quetta on the 31st of October and halted there two days, we were here joined by the sick we had left in going up in April, a number of them had died. Our first orders were for the 17th Regiment and a detail of Artillery to march on Khelat, and the rest thro' the Bolan pass—then the 2d, 17th and 31st Bengal N. I., 2 Guns and Bombay Artillery, sappers and pioneers and 2 Ressillah's of Bengal Artillery Horse, and 4 Guns of the Shah's Artillery were ordered to march on Khelat under the command of Brigadier Bomgardt. We marched accordingly on the evening of the 31 November, and when we were encamped on our second ground we were surprised to see General Willshire and his personal staff arrive. Shortly after of course the command devolved on the General,—we marched along a level plain between high mountains; the road was very good for this country, and we came on without any annoyance, until the morning of the 13th, when the flank of our column was attacked by the Khan of Khelat's Cavalry, who came briskly down a gentle hill and wounded 2 of the 17th; our auxilliary horse and flank skirmishers were ordered out to drive them back, which they did, and gained the hieght from whence the enemy came—on gaining a gentle eminence which brought us in sight of the Fortress of Khelat, we were perfectly astonished, instead of an insignificant place as it was represented to be, to behold a Fort, three times the size of Ghuzni, and a Citadel double its height. On the top of 2 small hills, that flank the Fort, the enemy had erected a battery of 2 Guns on each,—from the eminence we had gained our two Bombay Guns tried their Batteries with Shell, but altho' they made excellent practice, it had but little effect, being at too great a distance—we descended from this eminence into the plain on a level with the lower part of the Fort and there halted—the General went on with the advanced guard to reconnoitre, and then ordered the plan of attack, which appears to have been as under.—The artillery on the right leading on the enemies batteries, the 17th on their left, the 31st Bengal N. I. on the left of the 17th, and the Queens on the left of the whole, all in open column of companies—the Artillery were to shell the enemies guns when they were come sufficiently near, and the Infantry were to scale the heights, charge the enemy down the hills and if possible enter the gate along with them, all this except the last part was performed to a tittle. The Artillery when within proper distance commenced their fire in gallant style, alternately bringing up their Guns into position and sending the shell with exellent effect on the enemies Guns, which soon scattered their gunners, and eventually forced them to retreat with their guns down the hill towards the gateway of the fort,—in the mean time the Infantry climbed the hill in double quick time, gained the tops where the enemy had retired from, fixed bayonets and charged down the hill after the flying enemy, at the same time keeping up a running file fire; as we descended towards the foot of the hill we were nearing the fugitives, who were dragging their guns muzzle forward, on which they abandoned them and ran full speed for the gate, the last man had been received in the gate, and it shut when we were about 50 yards from it.—The enemy on the walls, when their flying men were securely under their fire and from danger, opened on us a most terrible fire which did great execution amongst our men. Poor Church of the grenadiers was the first who received a wound (in the belly) and our men fell fast—As we never dreamed of retiring, it was fortunate that there happened to be a fragment of a wall of an old house near the gate, where the men found partial shelter from their murderous fire; it was not however more than 8 or 10 yards in length, and consequently a good number found but little safety. We staid and lay down thick together, and in front of the wall, was a small wall of earth about a foot and half high where a number more found a little protection by lying down. Here however we were not idle every man that could get his firelock round the corner of the wall, delivered his fire on the enemy on the walls, which brought down not a few of them; but they were not idle in their turn, so unerring was their aim, that there was scarcely a man who exposed but a part of his body to the enemy's view but was either killed or wounded. Here poor Mr. Gravatt was shot dead thro' the body, poor Sergt. Owens, Privates D. McKenzie shot, and Wilkinson, were likewise killed, and some more that I do not at present recollect, and 8 or 10 wounded, amongst whom was Capt. Sealy—In the mean time, the Artillery had gained the heights and commenced shelling the Fort from whence the greatest fire was kept up with considerable effect—but as they most unaccountably did not attempt to blow open the gate, we were long kept in this dangerous place—after some time the gallant Capt. Outram galloped past us, who we desired to direct a gun to be sent to the plain opposite the gate to blow it open. This he said he would do and shortly after one of the Shah's guns appeared about 150 yards from the gate and at the 5th or 6th shot blew open one half of it, this was the moment for the assault which we so anxiously looked for—Our general made his appearance and said, "now Queen's who never were last three cheers for the gate" which were instantly given rushing forward at treble quick" time, our Grenadiers first gained the gate the rest following close under a heavy fire which laid more brave men low—On our approach to the gate we kept up a tremendous file firing on the walls, which made them retire from, every inch of the streets was contested with desperate obstinacy by the Beloochees—the streets were very narrow and we could not find our way to the citadel—A party of us who were foremost, broke open the door of a house and found 2 young men, whom we obliged to show us the way to the citadel.—This was a most intricate subterraneous passage which led to an opening where in front we thought there was a gate. Not knowing whether it was open or not we paused for a little, and in the mean time were attacked with matchlock fire and stones hurled down on us, being under cover their fire did us no injury, but the stones hurt some of our men. We then proceeded forward with a party of about 20 and found an entrance by a small passage into a large waste room, here we could find no farther passage, & about half of our party went another way. We that remained found a small door of which we blew the lock open with one of the firelocks, and proceeded up a dark stair case, where only one man could go at once. We were obstructed by another door, which we wrenched open by using a plank of wood as a lever. We now gained the first platform of the citadel, a party gave themselves up to us, we went on farther round a corner, and found the Khan with his principal officers to the number of about 100, who on our approach called out "Amaun" which I believe signifies "peace." We made signs to them to lay down their arms, which they would not do, and having perceived that there were no more than 8 or 10 of us, they gave a loud, shout fired their matchlocks and fell on us with their swords. Our men delivered their fire and every one killed his man, but were overpowered by the enemy, who cut down poor Corporal Coker of No. 2 Comp'y. with most frightful gashes, a Sergt. and Private of the 17th and Looney and Donald of the Light Company got into one of the rooms of the palace, the other five retreated badly wounded down the narrow stair case, but not before one of them Maxwell of ours had shot the Khan. I was left alone in the midst of these ferocious creatures, and had made up my mind to be cut in pieces, but determined to act coolly, I cast my eye round, and perceived the back of one of them turned that was between the door of the room our men were in, and where I was, and made a rush for the door which I gained without any harm, there were now 5 of us in the room, and were sufficient to keep the enemy in check and prevent them from advancing farther than they were by firing from the door, before the door lay poor Coker weltering in his blood, which pierced our hearts as we could render him no assistance. On looking thro' a window from the end of the room we were in, I perceived an officer and some men coming by the narrow passage we had come up. I called to them and told them how we were situated and pointed out the way for them to come up, they arrived shortly after in sufficient numbers to given a front to the enemy and advanced on them. One of these bold men rushed out from amongst the rest like fury and cut down Matthews of ours, they paid dearly for it, they were every one shot on the spot amounting to about 28. The rest had previously retired to a more elevated part of the citadel. Thinking we had now subdued the Fort, a few of us officers and men went with our colors to a higher platform of the place to display them, we did so, and when there perceiving a higher part we could attain to, by breaking down a wall, we got pioneers which dug as much down that we could assist each other over—when we arrived at the top we were assailed by a smart fire from the party I spoke of as having gone higher up, they fired on us with security from a window where we could not see their persons—Luckily we found a small parapet wall about 12 foot high under which we lay down, and escaped their fire. We endeavoured to dislodge them from their den by firing over the little wall at them, but so unerring was their aim that when poor Eesley of N. 5 lifted up his piece to fire, thereby exposing a part of his head to view, the roof, his skull was instantly blown off, in the same manner poor R. Whitford lost his life, finding that we could not come at them, Major Deshon advised to retire slowly down by the way we came, which we did without farther accident—this was the last affair of fighting that we had—Mr. Stock and Addison were there with the colors, and Major Deshon of the 17th, our Serjt. Major and about 7 more of the Queens—when we came down, it was reported to Major Pennycuik who commanded—he did not wish to sacrifice more lives, but got one of the wounded prisoners to call to them to come down, and their lives would be spared. They would not, they were then told that they would be blown up with powder, but their Chief who was the Khan's fighting general and commandant of the Fort said that he did not care if the powder was put under his head, he would not come down; when 3 bags of powder had been brought it was reported by the engineer officer to be impracticable to blow up the particular room they were in—We then gave them another call to surrender which they said they would do if they were allowed their arms when outside the gate—This of course could not be admitted, and after a good deal of communication and a written assurance they surrendered unconditionally, it was now 5 o'clock in the evening, and as we had not yet received our breakfast, we gladly received the order to escort the prisoners (to the number of about 80) outside the gate, and so retired to our camps, which by this time had been pitched by the reserve. We had marched 8 miles that morning and taken a most important Fortress, so that we thought we had done a good day's work.———so far I have told you a straight forward story of which I was an eye witness, but being a great part of the time, detached with only a few men, cannot describe the movements of the remainder—I may here observe, that the 17th Regiment and 31st Bengal N. I. were not near so much exposed to the fire from the walls before entering the gate, being well protected by the houses of the pettah which was considerably on our right and consequently we being near to the gate were the first to enter it. I should have stated before, that we entered the gate about eleven o'clock and the last shot was fired about ½ past 4—I may here state that if the prize property be brought to a good account it will yield something handsome even to private soldiers—the valuables and Treasure found in the Fort are immense; every one declares it the richest town they have ever beheld.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY, 27TH MARCH 1840.

(Before the Chief Justice.)

DR. BARRINGTON.—I am Surgeon to the Coroner—I attended an Inquest held at Parell and examined the body, which appeared that of a healthy well formed man, in the prime of life, without any mark or wound externally. I opened the body and found the intestines and coats of the stomach in a high state of inflammation, with a slight vascularity or turgescence on the peritoneal coat of the small intestines—I removed the contents of the stomach for examination at home, and likewise a portion of the food which the deceased was [illegible] contents of the stomach and found [illegible] arsenic, but cannot say that the quantity [illegible] to cause death. I applied eight different tests to the contents of the stomach. The first the anodyne nitrate of silver produced of a yellow colour, the second the nitrate of silver produced the andoyne of the sulphate of copper, the third a suspicious liquor.

Cross examined by Mr. Cochrane.—I had in the room in which I tested the contents of the stomach, tables, chairs, and all the usual apparatus necessary for the application of my tests. I had a spirit lamp and an oil lamp which I used when required to light the spirit lamp. A charcoal fire was occasionally used. I think it was necessary to do souce to boil the contents of the stomach. Charcoal is used to detect arsenic in the metallic state. I am not aware that the most general and obvious means of detecting arsenic in that state is by placing it upon lime charcoal or red hot iron. It's one means, but not the most correct and certainly not the best. When used it emits the smell of garlic. I did not try the contents of the stomach by that, as I had better tests; I have unfortunately no sense of smelling and therefore it would have been useless in me to try this. I did not obtain the assistance of any other person in this instance but could have done so. I know some other substances which exhale this smell of garlic, so this is a fallacy. The quantity of arsenic detected in the stomach was very small. When arsenic is taken in large quantities the stools are green, black or fetid; but in this case they could be no guide, as the man did not live twelve hours. The effects of arsenic are slow, corrosive and inflammatory. The stools generally passed in the first stage are dark, bloody, green, and very fetid, and certainly not the same as those in cholera. They are essentially distinct so far as I can judge from having seen one and only read of the other cases of arsenic having very rarely come under my view—Stools in cholera are generally like coojee, but when they become of a greenish colour the patient is supposed to be getting out of danger. I mean to say that from what I have read in the best authorities that death may be caused by arsenic, without its being detected from the most minute particle not remaining in the stomach. I do not think that if arsenic had been administered to this person his stools would, within two or three hours, have assimilated themselves to those produced by cholera.

RE-EXAMINED.—I submitted the contents of the stomach to eight tests which are those now in use amongst the best scientific men of the present day. I am still satisfied after what has been said by Mr. Cochrane that I detected arsenic in the contents of the stomach. At the inquest a white powder was given to me, to which after detecting arsenic in the contents of the stomach, applied some of the same tests that I have mentioned, and found that it was not arsenic; but I do not know what it was.—I tried it by one or two tests, thinking that it was pounded glass, but finding that it was not, I did not try any other.

BY MR. COCHRANE.—This powder was said to have been taken from the deceased's box—It looked like a white powder, but I could not judge what it was, I tested it because I found poison in the stomach—I did not take it from the Box. I did not try it with sulphur but I know that it was not arsenic. I did not consider it a dangerous substance; for I do not know what became of it, or whence it is—I have not seen it to-day.

BY THE COURT—The result of the eight tests which I used were all uniform—There was no difference in any one of them—There was a very small quantity of arsenic in the stomach; but the tests which I used would show even the two-thousandth part of a grain, abstracting my mind from any impression that it may have received from hearing that the deceased had become ill after eating, and if I had not seen the food, I should say that the man was poisoned by arsenic which I detected in a metallic state. If I had heard that the deceased had been treated previously for cholera from the symptoms exhibited, that would not affect my opinion, as, after seeing the contents of the stomach, I would pay attention to no other circumstance. I should not pay any attention after hearing evidence of the symptoms resembling cholera; after finding arsenic present in the stomach, but would set down the appearances as an accidental circumstance for which I could not account. The stools are not always the same in poisons.

GEO. NOTON ESQ. *sworn*—I am the Coroner of Bombay, I remember holding an inquest at Parell about a month and a half ago upon one Wittoo—I took down the depositions in writing—I saw the prisoner there; she said something which I took down in writing. To the best of my recollection she spoke in the Mussalmanee language which I partially understand; but I had the usual Interpreter given to the Coroner by Government—I took down what he said, and paid a good deal of attention besides to what she said from having a moderate knowledge of the language.

(An argument here took place as to whether oral evidence could be adduced in support of the written depositions, otherwise than collaterally. Mr. Cochrane was of opinion that it could not be heard and rested his objections upon a decision of Chief Justice Tindal's reported in Tarodie and Malkin's Reports Vol. I.) I cautioned the prisoner through the Interpreter that what she said would be taken down in writing and used upon her trial the same as the other evidence. She was examined without an oath and cautioned against saying any thing that might criminate herself. I repeated this in the course of the examination, that I might be certain that she duly understood what was told her. What was said was written down after this caution. (The deposition taken by the Coroner is handed in)—Prisoner put her mark to this paper after being told that if true she was to sign it. I had no knowledge of any examination having been previously taken before Mr. Burrows. I dont know if the Company's Solicitor was aware that such an examination had been taken. I don't in general allow Jurors to interrogate Prisoners; but I here done it and consider it a legal practice; the Prisoner being first duly cautioned. I have never seen it done in this Court, but defer to his Lordship, as to its being legal or not. I do not know that any previous examination had been taken without a caution. I know it from hearsay next day; but not through Captain Burrows.—The prisoner was examined before me at the close of all the other examinations.

CAETANO FRANCISCO—I am the Coroner's Interpreter and have been so for the last 16 or 17 years—I interpret in the Hindoo and Mussulmanee languages. At the inquest of which Mr. Noton spoke in his evidence I remember that the Prisoner made a statement—I was desired by Mr. Noton to take all the evidence in the Prisoner's presence and to ask her if she heard and understood what they said. Mr. Noton then directed me to tell her "if you have any thing to say to the Jury now, you may do so, if you please; but I cannot force you"—I interpreted to her in her own language, "If you have any thing to say in presence of the Jury, say it; I make no force upon you; but if it is your pleasure to say any thing say" she replied "I will tell you—I will say." She then said something which I interpreted—I was sworn to do so truly—I only cautioned her once before she began to speak to the Jury—after she had finished talking she did nothing. I saw her sign a paper, Mr. Noton took the pen and she made her mark—I asked her no questions before she did that—I asked her if what she had said was true, she said it was. I can

was said.

COCHRANE—Nothing more ... what I have said above—I am ... of that—Several of the Jurymen (more than a dozen) asked her questions. They did not ask many questions,—about five or six Gentlemen asked her questions. This investigation continued for about five or six minutes—I am sure that during that time five or six of them asked her questions, one after the other—(Mr. Cochrane objected to this upon many principles—In the first place such a method of interrogating a prisoner with a running fire of questions by a Jury was quite contrary to every rule of law and justice—This had been ruled in several cases by Lord Denman, Chief Justice Tindal and Mr. Baron Gurney, and therefore such confession the learned Counsel contended should not be admissible as evidence against his client—Sir John Awdry observed that no doubt the authorities which Mr. Cochrane cited contained excellent advice and good directions to Magistrates, but that as no threat or promise had been held out to the prisoner who had voluntarily confessed, although there was an irregularity in the investigation, the matter had not gone so far as to render her confession invalid.—To do this the person holding out the inducement must not be a stranger, but some one connected with the prosecution or apprehension of the prisoner; or a person who from being invested with an official character might be supposed to exercise an influence over the prisoner.—There was here therefore, however extraordinary the course, no warrant in law for rejecting the confession taken—Mr. Cochrane bowed to the opinion of the Bench but apprehended that he was correct in his doctrine, for he could show that a previous examination, not only irregular, but illegal, had been taken, previous to the one at the Inquest, and in that case what became of the subsequent investigation to which he was now objecting. If his learned friends would not put Captain Burrow in the box to enable him to show this "I said Mr. Cochrane" shall do it, for I will call him—Mr. Howard observed that he had not the slightest objection to placing Captain Burrows in the witness box, but the blame be on his learned friends head not his.

CAPTAIN BURROWS, being sworn, said—I am Superintendent of Police—I am not a Magistrate—It is usual in all cases to bring parties who have been apprehended, before a Magistrate,—I remember when the prisoner was brought before me—I took down her examination, intentionally without giving her any warning—I am not in the habit of writing out any depositions—No witnesses were examined by me whose evidence was committed to writing—I am a Justice of the Peace, and was so when the prisoner was brought before me—I never take down the examinations of native women like her—My office is simply to apprehend persons who have committed offences and investigate the circumstances—I gave my deposition from my own mouth to the Chief Magistrate and it was taken down in writing—I took down pencil Memoranda from what she said—The Chief Justice recommended the witness here after to read Lord Denman's advice to Magistrates which was equally applicable as a guide to him—In reply to the Court, CAPTAIN BURROWES stated: "I never said any thing the shightest, either directly or indirectly to induce the Prisoner to think that it would be better for her to confess.

BY MR. COCHRANE My examination took place three or four days before the examination before the Coroner.

BY THE COURT—I allowed her to make her own statement and only put one or two questions when I perceived that it was not clear.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—This course should certainly be avoided although you were examining her, not as a Magistrate but as a High Constable. Without using any language of my own I would advise you to read the opinions of Lord Chief Justice Denman and Baron Gurney which seem to me to contain a body of good advice calculated to guide those who exercise the authority of Magistrates. His Lordship read the passages quoted from these authorities to Captain Burrows as novelty of his attention. The Prisoners deposition before the Coroner was put in and read as evidence. In this she confessed that she had committed the crime at the instigation of a man at Poona, named Luximon who gave her a white Powder which she said would kill him. She had complained to him that her husband was in the habit of beating her. It was also recorded in the deposition that this latter expression was elicited from her in reply to a question put to her by one of the Coroner's Jury.

Mr. COCHRANE now rose and addressed the Jury.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY.

His Lordship having ruled that this document, procured under such circumstances, is legal evidence it is not for me to dispute his decision. I am bound therefore to take his Lordship's opinion that this confession is evidence, but it rests with you to deliberate what weight you will give, with justice and propriety to this confession after what you have had brought to your view by the examination of the witnesses connected with the prosecution. When we hear that a common native woman was examined by Mr. Noton on the occasion of the inquest after an improper examination before a Justice of the Peace three or four days preceding, you will not in any degree sanction such a violation of every principle of justice by allowing it to weigh one shadow against the Prisoner. If any warrant can be given for a poor ignorant native woman being examined before a European Gentleman in a station of authority; and loose notes taken of what she said three days before the Coroner's Inquest; and a Jury interrogating her with a fire of running questions one after the other, with reference to a matter of the utmost importance to her and of which she was suspected, then this may have some weight with you. But I believe Gentlemen of the Jury that this violation of judicial decorum and common decency, this violation of every thing considered as correct upon earth, you will not give weight to it for the same measure that you now measure to my client may be measured to you. Would you gentlemen because your superior intelligence would prevent you from being placed in the same predicament as my client say that she should have been subjected to an examination to which yourselves would have objected. I am sure that the heart of each of you speaks a responsive echo to mine. In the first place you have been told by more than one witness that the prisoner's character is good; and if her object had been to poison her husband and conceal her intention, she would not have permitted the remainder of the food to remain in tae Verandah.

☞ Owing to circumstances, arising from the death of the late Editor of this paper this report has been obliged to stop to short. This has certainly been an annoyoance to the former of the report, but it cannot be.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE MEETING.

The Meeting of the friends to Steam Communication, and for conciliation between the two parties, was held this day at the Town Hall and very respectably and numerously attended. The Venerable the Archdeacon was unanimously called to the chair. The Provisional Secretary Mr. W. Prinsep read the report of the Proceedings of the meeting of the United Committees held at the Meeting of the United Committees held at the Chamber of Commerce, after which several speeches were delivered by Messrs. Parker, Grant, Turton and others and the following resolutions carried with only one or two dissentient voices. The lateness of the hour at which the Meeting broke up precludes us from attempting even an outline of the speeches which were spoken on the occasion, but we trust to give a report of them on Monday. We heartily rejoice that some understanding has *at last* been come to between the two parties, which we hope will be attended by the most beneficial results to all both in India and at home. We cannot too highly commend the admirable manner in which the duties of Chairman were gone through by the Archdeacon:

Proposed by Mr. T. E. M. Turton, seconded by Mr. W. P. Grant,—That this Meeting does distinctly and unquestionably adopt as the basis of future proceedings the letter of Mr. G. J. Gordon, bearing date March 9th addressed to the United Steam Committees—as containing the terms which ought to govern the union between the respective parties engaged in the promotion of Steam Navigation between England and India.

Proposed by Mr. G. A. Bushby, seconded by Mr. J. S. Pattle,—That the draft of letter now read be adopted by this Meeting

Proposed by Mr. A. Beattie, seconded by Mr. C. W. Smith,—That a Committee be now formed, made up of individuals representing the views of all parties here in conformity with the fifth Para. of the letter of Messrs. Curtis and Larkins, addressed to Mr. C. B. Greenlaw, bearing date 4th January last, which shall consist of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. H. M. Parker, T. E. M Turton, James Pattle, Major Forbes, Captain Johnston, C. B. Greenlaw, R S. Thomson, Dwarkanath Tagore, Charles Dearie, Daniel Elliott, Ramcomul Sen, J. S. Stopford, G. J. Gordon, G. A. Bushby, C E. Newcommen, James Colquhoun, W. F. Fergusson, James Cullen, J. W Cragg, John Allan, Muttyloll Seal, Charles Lyall, W. P. Grant, and A. Beattie—which Committee shall forthwith place themselves in direct correspondence with Mr. Curtis and his Board of Directors in London, in order to give effect to the foregoing Resolutions, and that they shall have power to appoint a Secretary and other Officers, with suitable salaries, and that for the present Mr. W. Prinsep be requested to act as Secretary to this Committee.

Proposed by Mr. W. F. Fergusson, seconded by Mr. J. F. M. Reid,—That the Secretary of the new Bengal Steam Fund be requested to obtain the consent of as many Subscribers to the Conditional Fund, as possible during this day and Monday, in order to the remittance of the first instalment required by Mr. Curtis. And that first instalment of the remaining subscribers who cannot be communicated with before the departure of the first Overland Mail, and who may subsequently signify their consent shall be remitted by the following Mail, the remaining instalments to follow in due course, as prescribed in Para. 3 of Mr. Curtis' letter of 4th January last. And further, that if within six months of the receipt of this communication a Company be established by Mr. Curtis on the terms and conditions specified in the letter agreed to, the Directors of the E. S. N. Company "shall cause to be handed over to that Company the funds remitted or vessel and engines building—Mr. Curtis' Company taking up the engagements of the E. S. N. Company; and on the other hand if Mr. Curtis should fail in establishing or decline to establish, or join in a Company such as is contemplated by this Meeting in accordance with the suggestions and provisions of the letter of the United Committee read and approved this day, that he shall then hand over the funds to the Agents of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company in London.

Proposed by Mr. A. Beattie, seconded by Mr. J. Pattle,—That the thanks of the Meeting be tendered to the Venerable the Archdeacon for his conciliatory and admirable conduct of the proceedings of this Meeting.

(Signed) T. DEALTRY, *Chairman.*

Cal. Courier.]

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Kandahar, 26th January, 1840:—

"Thank God I have my usual health and good spirits, or the privations of the doomed Brigade might extinguish me. Not a drop of liquor of any description is to be had, unless you allow the Native distillations of Caculus Indicus to come under that denomination. As a finish to all other matters, the Brigade is kept in that happy ignorance of its future destination, that it is utterly impossible to make any arrangement for the procuring supplies. This pleasant way of making Teat tallers against their inclination, is enough to extinguish us old gentlemen I speak lightly of it for God has given me a constitution to rough it, and a merry heart to laugh at the shifts we are put to; still this will never excuse the authorities for the useless increase of those hardships, which fall as matter of course to a Soldier. Did we know, if we were to remain or return, we could arrange for supplies, and fresh carriage—for the latter must almost be renewed."—*Harkaru, March* 16.

Mr. Drummond's *Weekly Examiner* has made its appearance, (a double number) and considering all the circumstances under which it has been got up, we think it creditable both to the Editor and the Printer. No doubt, there is room for improvement, and we may expect that future numbers will be better than one now before us; which, besides the usual opening address (copied elsewhere) and several articles on current subjects, contains a well told Story," entitled LAC-TA-BAT, written in the usual happy vein of humour, which characterizes the lighter productions of the pen of J. G., the friend of all men, but especially of talent in distress may perseverant attempts on the part of editors and publishers to get a contribution from the talented pen of J. G. have failed, but Mr. Drummond has succeeded, and we congratulate him thereupon and wish him all success in his fair enterprize.—*Ibid.*

A statement appeared in the *Harkaru* two or three days ago, taken from a Native paper, that the case of Mr. Steer, senior, of the Civil Service, had been enquired into by Mr. Jackson who had been appointed Commissioner for that purpose; and it was found that he had borrowed 20,000 rupees from a certain zumeendar. We have reason to believe that the above statement is incorrect, as we do not find that Mr. Jackson had ever been appointed on such a Commission. It is such statements as these that induce us to avoid publishing any suspicious facts, notices of which appear in the Native papers: we had seen the article in the *Harkaru*, but having had reason to doubt the accuracy of it, we deemed it proper to avoid advertising to it, till we had made enquiries in other quarters. We can well imagine whence our Native contemporaries draw their information regarding such matters, and have therefore been extremely on our guard when gleaning items of Moofussil news from their columns. We had at several times employed Native reporters in some of the neighbouring districts, but were obliged to discharge them on account of their sending us mere hearsay intelligence, taken from people whose statements could not be depended upon. They would not venture to appear in the courts for the purpose of obtaining notes of the proceedings, nor take the trouble to procure copies of them from the parties in litigation. Hence we gave them up in despair: our Native contemporaries are, we fear, too often duped by their correspondents in the Moofussil. In the case of Mr. Steer, they ought in the first instance, to have ascertained whether Mr. Jackson had ever been employed on a Commission of enquiry into the conduct of that gentleman; which would have satisfied them that their informant had sent an incorrect statement, the publication of which would have a tendency to create improper feelings towards him at a time when he was before a court of enquiry. We deprecate such conduct.—*Comml. Adver., March* 16.

We are happy to learn that the subscription raised at Bombay for the widow and family of the late Captain Whiffen, of the *Viginie*, amounted at the last departures, to upwards of three thousand rupees; a fact that speaks honorable of the benevolence of the Bombay community. In order to relieve the estate of this unfortunate man, as much as possible, for the benefit of his family, an application, we are informed, had been made to Bombay Government for the expenses incurred in hiring a fresh crew in lieu of those who were taken from the vessel by the Bombay Police, to forward the prosecution and conviction of the mutinous and murderous convicts. As the vessel could not proceed on her voyage without replacing those men, we think that their expenses, incurred for the sake of the public, should not in common justice be thrown on the property in the vessel which will remain to the survivors of Captain Whiffen, who have sustained such terrible and complicated losses already; and to whom, as the ship is deeply mortgaged, very little will accrue from its sale. The Bombay Government have, however, thought proper to reject the application, not considering the claim admissible as a public charge. It is, we learn, intended to apply to the Supreme Government on the subject; and, we doubt not, that under the extreme hardships of the case, Lord Auckland in Council, will see fit to extend the relief prayed in this particular.—*Hurkaru, March* 19.

We regret to announce the death of the Revd. W. H Pearce, who was probably the most efficient member of the Calcutta Baptist Society, and through whose instrumentality, in a great measure, the affairs of that Society have been placed on its present prosperous footing. His loss, we fear, will be irreparable.—*Comml. Adv. March* 19.

Our correspondent VAPEUR has certainly, as he says, been an *inattentive* listener and spectator, or he would scarcely want us to enlighten him. The case stands thus,—all Mr Curtis's future proceedings, so far as they may be in reality dependant upon India,—are now enveloped in uncertainty. He may, or he may not, go on with his London Company since he gets only 200 instead of 6,000 shares from India. If he does *not* go on, then the subscriptions of Mr. Parker, Mr. Greelaw &c. will be of no use to any body, excepting when refunded to themselves, *or remitted*—for they have given no power to Mr. C. to make them over to others really disposed to act. But those who have subscribed to the Company, of which Mr. Turton is chairman, or who have followed his example in joining Mr. Curtis conditionally, have the satisfaction of knowing that if Mr. Curtis does not accept their conditions they are still members of a working company with a good capital, a determined Committee, and an economical management;—they have ample returns in prospect for their outlay, and they enjoy the assurance that they have been instrumental in the establishment of the long desired Steam Communication with India. There has been some sneering at Mr. Turton's Company, partly because they made no flourish about their proceedings and were careless of inviting contributions—and partly because they afterwards did take advantage of the division of opinion amongst the Comprehensives and asked the seceders to join them—But these very proceedings form, in our opinion, the strongest recommendation of the Company. That body proved by their quite way of going to work, that they were in earnest in their desire for the establishment of the direct communication, but that they really do not wish to interfere with the arrangements of any other parties, or offer any other inducement to subscribers than the powerful one of *example*; and they only showed the seceding Comprehensives how they might make a transfer of subscriptions, when these gentlemen subsequently manifested a disposition to join the fast-goers. The *Courier* sneeringly says the Precursors *now* call themselves the *East India Steam Navigation Company*. If the *Courier* had its eyes open to what is passing around it, it would have found that the Precursors started with this title months ago. The Precursor boat is a part only of its plan of operation.—*Englishman, March* 19.

It may be worth while to notice distinctly the testimony borne by Lord Keane, from personal observation, to the efficacy of the bayonet. In his address to H. M. 40th foot, on presenting their new colors, he gives the following anecdote, as one instance of their gallantry:—The 40th regiment was posted on the heights of Ville Alba, in advance of the 4th division, formed in line behind the crest of the mountain which finished the ridges leading into the position occupied by the division. Marshal Soult resolved to carry it, and directed a column of ten thousad men, backed by a supporting column of seventeen thousand, against that point. The French advanced with little opposition from the Spanish troops until they nearly gained the mountain top, when the 40th walked forward a few paces, and met the head of the column *with the bayonet*, which *stopped* it; then a well thrown in volley doubled it up, and down the hill it went for a fresh formation. Colonel Mitchell will reckon that as nothing. By the way there is another point of his lordship's speech, which is somewhat equivocal, in the complimentary line, to the troops he had with with him in Affghanistan. He says:—'Fortieth! I have before told you that I have always viewed you to be valuable comrades, and were I *again* to have the direction of an arduous undertaking, I should be too happy to have you at my right hand. *Would to Heaven* I had had you with me to the late acmpaign!' Now a passing wish to this effect, would have been all very well, as soft sawder was the order of the day; but really this fervency of language implies that he would have done something more or better in that campagin, if he had the fortieth, than he did, or could contrive to do, with the regiments which he had. It is construable that some disaster, or untoward event, would have been obviated had the fortieth been on the spot; and this, as we have said is but doubtfully complimentary to the troops which carried him through the campaign, and *in spite of his own blunders* into the House of Peers.—*Englishman, March* 18.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

)*From the Delhi Gazette, March* 18.

Bujor Khan Doomkee, Dirja Khan Jakrannee Belonuck Boogtee and all the other noted plundering Chiefs are safely in custody in Buckur Fort. We are given to understand that Mr. Bell, to whom Government owe much for his indefatigable efforts in their cause, is using every exertion to establish an annual fair at Sukkur, and his efforts are likely to be attended with success; in fact, the public will have to thank Mr. Bell for numerous other arrangements about to be entered into for the security and advantage of British and Indian Commerce, and the treaty now ratified with the Ameers of Scinde (extracts from which, we annex) affords assurance of the great advantages Western and Upper India will now reap so long as a proper selection of Political Officers is made.

Lieutenant Baker, to whom we alluded in one of our numbers has, we are told, finished his line of levels along the Sutlege, with a view to Canals being excavated or the irrigation of the neighbouring country.—*Ibid.*

The grand convoy crossed the Jhellem on the 6th instant; but in consequence of the heavy rains, which had fallen a day or so before, were obliged to go much higher up than usual to obtain a fording place, every one, however, got over safely and the whole body had marched for Rhotas.

It is rumoured that the Khyburries are assembling in great numbers and making preparations for a foray upon the treasure; and so much has this rumour gained ground that it is feared the 37th and 48th, under command of General Sale, have been ordered to move down to Peshawur to assist in bringing up the treasure. It is not unlikely that they will make attempts upon the party until they are aware of its strength.

The Convoy is in excellent health and spirits, and the climate and scenery are described in rapturous terms by some of our friends.—*Ibid.*

We have but little news from Jellalabad but a letter just received to the 29th February mentions the probability of the Shah returning to Cabul about the middle of March Captain Macgregod with a part of the Shahs 3d Infantry still remained at Kunoor. The report of the 37th and 48th N. I being ordered to leave Jellalabad for Peshawur to escourt the Convoy through the pass is confirmed. *Ibid.*

Messrs. Barrett and Co.'s Vans arrived in Delhi on Thursday Morning on their way to Kurnaul &c. It was remarked in our columns last week that they were apparently too heavy, and their construction, though strong and substantial, appears to warrant the supposition. We suspect they found much difficulty in crossing the Jumna from Sadra as the Camels were observed to labour much. It has been suggested to us that they would answer better were they built in a light though equally substantial form, resembling somewhat the Staffordshire Potters Waggons which travel over England and Scotland at all weathers, but such as they are, we heartily wish the Proprietors every success aware of the advantages which will ultimately result from this spirited undertaking. *Ibid.*

DELHI.—Lieutenant Colonel Pew, leaves this shortly for Nusseerabad, to which station he is appointed in General Orders, for the formation of a Camel Battery. The battery at Delhi will be kept up during the absence of Captain Abbott's; but that at Nusseerabad, is to be a permanent one.

A Treasure party of 7 lacs, escorted by 3 Companies of the 21st N. I. under Command of Captain Lomer, arrived from Moradabad on the 12th instant, four lacks of which were despatched the same day to Kurnaul, with a detachment under Command of Captain Sturt of the 10th Regiment N. I. *Ibid.*

MADRAS.

We invite attention to a letter in our correspondence columns, which we have received from the Deputy Post Master at this Presidency accompanied by a copy of his lately compiled Schedule of Postage—a work which reflects the greatest credit upon him as a zealous and talented public servant. The copy now sent us is printed upon a very large scale, and affords at one glance a view of the entire Schedule. It is very admirably executed, and, mounted, as it ought to be, would be both an useful and ornamental office appendage. If we have any thing to find fault with, it is the very ample dimensions of the scale!—it being 3 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 9 inches. This will cause some inconvenience, particularly to short persons, who must, without they take down the Schedule from the wall against which it may be suspended, stand upon a chair to examine the upper part of it.

We commend Murry Doss Pillay very highly for his judgment in soliciting permission to get a number of copies of this new edition of his Schedule printed in the vernacular languages of the country, for gratuitous distribution. We are persuaded that this will tell most favourably upon the Post Office branch of the revenue. The knowledge of the great reduction in the rates of postage is by no means generally diffused amongst the native community. When it comes to be extensively known (as it must be when this Schedule is circulated at what a comparatively trifling charge a letter may be transmitted from one end of the Madras Presidency to the other, we cannot believe that multitudes who have been hitherto deterred from corresponding with their friends in distsnt parts will gladly avail themselves of the boon that is now offered, and by so doing very materially increase the Post Office receipts.—*Herald, March* 21.

CEYLON.

DEATH OF MR. PARLETT.

It is our very painful duty to announce the Death of CHARLES DAWKINS PARLETT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, and of the Firm of C. D. Parlett & Co. of this place, at 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, of Disease of the Heart.

The remains were followed to the Galle Face Burial Ground this morning by the Civil and Military gentlemen of Colombo—Mr. Parlett was in his 29th year.—*Observer, March* 12.

COFFEE PLANTATION BURNED.

We regret to learn that a considerable tract of very promising Coffee Plantation in the Interior, and the property of a Military gentleman of Rank, has been accidentally destroyed by fire.—It appears that the Superintendent set fire to a neighbouring jungle for the purpose of driving out some Elk and Deer in order to shoot them, when unfortunately the conflrgation extended to the dry cut-down timber in the plantation and consumed an extensive tract of fine two-year old Coffee trees. We understand that when this land wss being cleared an unusually large quantity of timber was left upon the ground which, of course, after the long drought that has been experienced, was most inflammable. Whilst we sympathize with this early speculator in the resources of our Colony, for the serious loss he has sustained, we would caution planters in general to take warning and destroy as much felled timber as they can when clearing their lands, at least to leave nothing unconsumed but the large trunks.—*Ibid.*

QUARANTINE.

As the Cholera has reached Colombo by land (some cases having appeared amongst the Natives towards Grand-Pass) we would suggest the total futility of enforcing Quarantine upon the Dhonies in the Roadstead to the great inconvenience and loss of Native Traders, as every day is of the utmost consequence to them at this season, when the change of the Monsoon, is so near at hand.—*Ibid.*

The first Western Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court *for this* year were opened at Colombo on Tuesday the 3rd instant, and MIRABILE DICTU, they lasted *only four days*, having been closed on Friday last.—The number of cases in the Calendar was we believe, about fifteen—none of which possessed any great interest. There was among them a case of murder, which was postponed to the next Sessions in consequence of the principal witness for the prosecution being a child of about five or six years of age,—who has been placed under the care of Government, to be duly instructed, in order to comprehend the nature and obligation of an oath. Attempts, it appears, have already been made by some friends of the Prisoners, to tamper with the child, and Sir Anthony Oliphant observed that not only should he be placed under the immediate *surveillance* of the Government, but that great care should be taken, that all access to or communication with the child should be prevented. His Lordship we understand, expedited the business of his Court, on account of his anxiety to proceed to Galle, for which place he took his departure on Saturday last to preside at the Sessions of Southern Circuit.

We are informed that a change worthy of the Government of Ceylon has been effected with regard to the office of second Proctor for Prisoners. With its usual wisdom and foresight, it has endeavoured to lessen the public expenditure, by annulling that office, and appointing a Proctor at each of the principal stations to act as Counsel for Prisoners—at the Circuit Criminal Sessions for the Supreme Court with a remuneration of £1 for each case tried.—Mr. Wilmot of the Kandy Court was accordingly appointed Counsel for the prisoners for the Eastern, and Mr. Robertson, of Galle, for the Southern Circuits—The system works delightfully, as is abundantly evident from the fact, that the Government had to pay Mr. Wilmot upwards of FORTY Pounds, for the last Eastern Criminal Sessions, whereas all the expenses of a second Proctor for prisoners on that very circuit would have been amply defrayed by a little more than twenty pounds. But it is not only on this consideration that the measure is to be condemned: the situation of a Counsel for prisoners is out of great responsibility, and should be filled solely by one of the best Proctors of the Supreme Court, and it is almost needless to observe that no Lawyer of any practice in the Colombo Courts would be found willing to accept this office with such a paltry remuneration.—It is true, that the salary attached to the office of second Proctor for Prisoners was £150 per annum, but every individual possessed of the least spark of humanity must agree with us, that it is in the highest degree reprehensible to place the life of a man, though *charged* with the blackest crime, in jeopardy,—for the sake of saving a few pounds; by entrusting his defence to unskilful or inexperienced hands, whilst the paltry pittance awarded for his labour can never be an inducement to any Lawyer to exert his abilities to the utmost in the cause of his unfortunate client.

Mr. Justice Hillebrand arrived from Jaffna on Saturday, and it appears that this, his first Essay on the bench, has given general satisfaction.—*Ibid.*

SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE PRICE CURRENT,—FEB. 8.

OPIUM.—The *Tenasserim*, bringing 363 chests of *Patna* and *Benares*, arrived here on the 27th ult., and there being little demand among the traders then here, and no immediate opportunity to ship to China or Manila, the price declined to Drs. 250 *a* 260 for *Benares* and Dr. 260 *a* 270 for *Patna*, at which it was selling slowly, bb chest, chest when the *Rob Roy* and *Swift* arrived on Saturday the 1st inst., bringing about 550 chests of the new drug for this market. On Saturday nothing was done, but on *Sunday*, the Jews and other native holders, taking advantage of the day, as they thought sold off nearly every chest they held, *Benares* at Dr. 240 *a* 245 Cash and Drs. 255. 2 months, and *Patna* at Drs. 250 *a* 255, cash, and Dr. 260, 2 mos. The European holders however, well aware that there were orders in the place for Manila.—Several anxious to purchase for shipment to China per *Rob Roy*, and that the Bugis traders who had been waiting the arrival of the new drug, required at least 200 chests of *Benares*,—evinced little anxiety to sell; but as the *Rob Roy*, after landing her 400 chests for Singapore, could only taken on about 300 chests for China, and must go on without delay, and as there were fully 300 chests of *Old Opium* in the market, and further supplies of new expected per *Sylph* and *Victoria*, they commenced selling on *Monday*, at Drs. 250 *a* 260 for *Patna*, and Drs. 250 *a* 256 for *Benares* cash, and at 2 mos. at about Drs. 10 per chest more. At these rates the principal purchases for shipment per *Rob Roy* were made, but as the *Sylph* did not make her appearance, some of the Shopkeepers who had been purchasing Junk goods for payment in Opium at certain rates, were afraid of the price getting up, and on *Tuesday* and *Wednesday*, bought *Benares* at Drs. 260 cash and Drs. 270 *a* 275, 2 mos. The *Rob Roy* took her departure on *Wednesday* the 14th, and although we are without further arrivals from Calcutta there is now less anxiety to buy, and *Benares* can be had at Drs. 255, cash, and *old Patna* at Drs. 260. There is, we believe, no *new Patna* in the market and but a very few chests of either new or old *Benares*. The agent of the *Sylph* is soliciting cousignments by that vessel for China, and as it is understood she lands 600 chests here, and will have room for 500 for China, we think likely nearly that quantity will go on in her, and that *Benares* will not go below Drs. 250 and *Patna* Drs. 255 each before the arrival of the 2nd sale of Opium, by which time we shall likely have less favourable accounts from China, judging from the quantity recently gone on there. Several small China Junks have arrived bringing *Sycee* chiefly, no doubt for the purpose of buying Opium, but they will not likely commence their purchases before the arrival of the drug from the 3rd sale. The large junks, few of which have yet arrived, it is said will, *none* take but we think it not improbable that all the junks, large and small, will take at least 1,000 chests, if the price does not go above Drs. 250, if higher, they will not have the means of taking so much.

COTTON.—In good demand for the junks, and likely to continue in demand at fair prices for some months.

TEA.—About 10,000 twenty-catty boxes have arrived by the junks which have been eagerly purchased for the Calcutta and English markets, at Drs. 7 *a* 11 per box. About 20,000 chests more are expected, which will likely bring higher prices. The *Swift* takes on about 900 *a* 1,000 boxes for Calcutta.

EXCHANGES. ON CALCUTTA.—A considerable amount of Private bills have been negotiated at Rs. 220, Co.s Rs. per Drs. 100, Now no Bills in the market. On LONDON.—Private Bills. at 6 months' sight, with shipping documents, have been sold at 4*s*. 6*d*. and little chance of any alteration in the rate soon.

We have advices from China to 15th ult., when the late Edicts against the British Trade were strictly enforced. The *Tory*, which took on a cargo of Cotton from Bombay many months ago, being leaky, has brought it to Singapore and landed it, and sails for Calcutta this evening in ballast, for repairs. When the *Tory* left, other vessels were on the start for Manila to discharge their cargoes and it was thought the Americans would succeed in their negociation with the Chinese to concede the point regarding the prohibition of British Goods from a *foreign port*, and that they would be allowed to bring them from Manila. The *Sealeby Castle* is now daily and anxiously looked for from China with further advices on this head.

From Manila we have accounts to 20th ultimo, previous to which date *Patna* and *Benares* OPIUM had been sold at Drs 330 *a* 400, but there had been further arrivals from China, and purchasers at Drs. 420 without a chest in the place, except what was held by Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s Agents, none of which was for sale. Several orders for the drug from Manila have, in consequence, been sent here, although at low limits, and the *San Joaquim*, to sail in a few days, after the arrival of the *Sylph*, will likely take 150 *a* 200 chests for that market.—*Englishman, March* 17.

European Intelligence.

THE DUKEDOM OF AUBIGNY: WHIG JOB FOR THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

AT the long interval of one hundred and seventy years, the results of the coarse profligacy of the Courts of Louis the Fourteenth and Charles the Second are still capable of working mischief between the French and English nations. We allude here to the dutchy and estate of Aubigny in France, claimed by the present Duke of Richmond as heir to a French lady, the mother of an illegitimate son of Charles the Second, the first Duke. The French courts of justice have for years been occupied with this affair; and the French press has recently taken up the subject, pronouncing it, with too much show of reason, an attack by the English Government and aristocracy on the integrity and independence of French institutions and nationality. The transaction from first to last is curious, and well entiled to public attention.

In the year 1422, Charles the Seventh of France granted the state of Aubigny to John Stuart, a Scotch Lord, for services rendered to the state in the wars against England. This happened in the reign of James the First of Scotland and of Henry the Fifth of England. The grant dates but seven years after the battle of Agincourt; and we may reasonably suppose that the services rendered by the first grantee were of no small importance. In conformity with the conditions of the original grant, the estate escheated to the Crown on failure of heirs male in 1672; and in the following year was regranted on the same conditions, by Louis the Fourteenth, to a French lady then in England—the celebrated Mademoiselle De Queroel, one of the kept mistresses of Charles the Second, afterwards created Dutchess of Portsmouth, and who eventually became mother of the first Duke of Richmond. Louis the Fourteenth, in his capacity of pander, had furnished his brother of England with a mistress; and not content with this, had made a very handsome provision for herself, or for any bastard children she might bear to the King of England. The party actually named was Charles Lennox, often called Prince Charles Lennox; who in due course succeeded his mother, and was also the first Duke of Richmond. The succession has been as follows. The first Duke was succeeded by his son; and he by *his* son, the third Duke, the friend of Pitt, and of national-fortification memory; who died in 1806. The latter was succeeded in title and estates by the son of his only brother, the late Duke—the same individual who as Colonel Lennox fought it duel with the late Duke of York, and who seing Governor-General of Canada, died at Quebec of hydrophobia, produced by the bite of a tame fox. The present Duke came to his title in 1820; and lately inherited some 20,000*l*. a year by the death of his maternal uncle the Duke of Gordon. In the course of more than a century and a half, the Dukes of Richmond have not furnished one man of distinguished talent or public eminence: and such is the family whose private interests have been made twice over the subject of articles in treaties of peace. The present holder of the title, the sixth in decent from Charles Stuart and Mademoiselle De Queroél, is probably the most distinguished man of his race. He is an active country Magistrate—supposed to be well acquainted with the question of prison discipline; and as he possesses considerable Parliamentary influence, and withal is a discreet and trimming politician, both Whigs and Tories are disposed to bid high for him. The Aubigny job, the subject of this article, is one of the Whig bids.

Aubigny was originally a simple fief of the Crown of France; but in 1684, eleven years after the grant to the Dutchess of Pourtsmouth, it was erected by Louis the Fourteenth into a *duchè-pairie*, conferring upon its owner the title of a French Duke; and hence the old title of the Lennox family of Dukes of Aubingy in France. It is remarkable, however, that the peerage was not in reality enjoyed until seventy-three years later; the Parliament of Paris having, down to the year 1777, refused to register the letters-patent on account of the Duke's religion: ultimately the registration was effected through a sort of pretended naturalization of the then Duke of Richmond in France. Aubigny is situated in the province of Berri, and in the department of Cher. The land is poor, but well-wooded, and the annual rental is about 2,000*l*. a year; the whole value of the property being about thirty years' purchase of this: but the Duke of Richmond, in virtue of a clause in the treaty of 1814, providing mutual indemnity to private parties on both sides for losses sustained by public acts during the war, has received from the French Government a sum of 400,000 francs, or about 6,000*l*.; so that the whole property at present under litigation in the French Courts amounts to about 76,000*l*., not reckoning nearly twenty-five years' rental of the estate appropriated by the Duke.

The following are the incidents of a political or civil character to which the estate has been liable, since it was first gratned to the Dutchess of Portsmouth. During the war of the Spanish Succession, and even when in the hands of the first Duke of Richmond, it was sequestered by the very granter, Louis the Fourteenth. During the Seven Years and the American War is no sequestration of the Aubigny estate apears to have taken place; but in the war which preceded the peace of Amiens it was sequestered; and once more in 1806, by Napoleon, through his Berlin Decrees. At each return of peace it was restored to the Lennox family; which is named, however, only in the treaties of Utrecht and of Paris in 1814 and 1815—in the first of these, in conjunction with the families of Hamilton, Douglas, "and others," and in the last alone, the other families having alienated their French properties.

Under the old French law, as it existed before the Revolution, the French Monarchs, in the plenitude of their absolute power, could "modify, restrain, or even revoke a grant of the Crown." This is a translation of the very words used by the Minister of Finance in an enclosure to Lord Palmerston on this question in 1831. The Revolution acted with more fairness and justice. By a law of 1789, the ancient dutchy of Aubigny was abolished as a fief of the Crown. By a law of 1790, it was abolished as a *duché-pairie*. By another law of the same year, the right of primogeniture in favour of males was abolished; and by other laws of 1792 and 1799, the original claim of the Crown on lapse of heirs male, together with all doubts as to validity of title, was compromised, on payment by the holders of *one-fourth part* of the value of the property to the state; from which moment the holder became by law absolute proprietor, the estate being inheritable equally by all his children.

Such had been the law of France for two-and-twenty years, when the fourth Duke of Richmond, father of the present, and nephew of the Duke under whom all the great changes the condition of the estate of Aubigny took place, not content with the general clause in favour of the claimants on both sides, contrived through his personal and political friends Castlereagh and Wellington, the British negotiators, to get a *secret* clause introduced into the treaty in his favour. The clause in question, and which has now been a source of litigation for twenty years, is as follows. "The sequestration on the dutchy of Aubigny, the lands (*biens*) attached to it, shall be taken off, and the Duke of Richmond restored to the possession of such lands as they now exist." By a Royal ordinance of July 1814, the Duke of Richmond was placed in possession of Aubigny, and has continued to hold it ever since, *undisputed*, until 1818. In this last year the Administration of the Royal Domains (corresponding with our Woods and Forests) made its claim for *one-fourth part* of the value of the estate of Aubigny, in virtue of the law already alluded to. On this occasion, and this one only, the Ministry of the Restoration gave, as it was rational enough for it to do, an opinion favourable to the aristocratic and feudal claims of the Duke of Richmond. The question, however, was again brought forward by the Administration of the Domains in 1828; and then the Duke's claim to exemption from the municipal law of France under the political treaty was declared by the Administration to be wholly untenable. This opinion is conveyed to his Grace in a report of the Minister of Finance, and in a letter of the Foreign Minister, M. Sebastiani, in 1831. The first named document does not mince the matter, but commences as follows—"Monsieur the Duke of Richmond, one of the Members of the English Cabinet, and wrongful possessor (*détenteur*) of the land (*terre*) of Aubigny." He was in this instance a wrongful possessor because he had not yet complied with the conditions of the law and made that payment in failure of which his estate was subject to forfeiture. The Duke appealed to the Courts of Justice; and both in the Courts of First Instance and the Royal Court has been cast. After this voluntary appeal to the regular tribunals, he once more appeals to the treaty of 181, and declines going to the Court of Cassation.

But the very same principle has been tried in another form. In 1830, the heirs general of the third Duke of Richmond—that is the children and grandchildren of his four sisters, the Beauclerks, the Napiers, the Fitzgeralds, and the Foxes—now for the first time became aware of their rights under the French law, and claimed an equal share of the Aubigny property with the present Duke, the grandchild of his brother. The Duke was summoned before the Court of First Instance of Sancerre, within the jurisdiction of which Aubigny lies; and here a decree was given in favour of the heirs general. From this decree the Duke appealed to the Superior Court of Bourges; which, considering the question a political one, decreed that it had no jurisdiction. The heirs general then brought the question before the highest tribunal in the kingdom, the Court of Cassation; which, by an unanimous judgment, pronounced by its Portalis on the 24th of June last, broke and annulled the decree of the Court of Bourges, and directed the issue to be tried by the Royal Court of Paris. The Procureur or Attorney-General of the Court of Cassation is the celebrated lawyer Dupin; who on very important occasions takes an opportunity of delivering his sentiments to the Bench, and he did so now in very strong terms.

Against the decision of the French Courts both where the French Government and the private parties are concerned, the Duke of Richmond again appeals to diplomacy; and pays, as he did in 1828, when his prayer was rejected, that his case may be tried by the Council of State, Lord Palmerston, as his solicitation, writes to the British Ambassador; and the latter importunes the French Ministry, while Louis Philippe is reported to be favourably disposed to the claim. Such is the present state of the Aubigny affair.

Now let us see in what predicament the Duke of Richmond and Lord Melbourne's Administration, advocating the Duke's claim, stand in reference to the French nation. The vague words of the *secret* article of the treaty of 1814 direct, that the sequestration on the dutchy and lands of Aubigny shall be taken off, and the lands has they existed at the moment restored to the Duke of Richmond. The Duke of Richmond maintains that these loose words mean that the lands and dukedom of Aubigny, as they existed in 1673 and 1684, shall be re-

stored to him as heir male of the first grantee. The third Duke, under whom the lands had been sequestered, had been dead eight years before the the taeaty. Had he been living in 1814, the lands would, no doubt, have gone to him; and on his death, unqustionably. they would have descended not to hisheirs male—viz. the son and grandson, of his brother—but to the children and grandchlidren of his one brother and four sisters, share and share alike. Instead of this, the Duke of Richmond would impose on the French nation for his own particular benefit the law of primogeniture, which has been abrogated in France for almost fifty years, and which the French people beyond any other remnant of feudulism hold in detestation. If in respect to the estate of Aubigny the treaty of 1814 re-established the law of primogeniture, it is equally certain that it must also have re-estadon on the 8th February.

blished every other feudal right, such as vassalage, game-laws, &c., which belonged to the property when it was conferred on the orginal grantee, King Charles's mistress. Even the Duke will not pretend to this. "I fear not to assert," says M. Dupin, before the Court of Cassation, "that the interpretation of the treaty presented to us under the name of the Duke of Richmond would be disgraceful to him, to England, and to France." "It would be disgraceful to the Duke," says the Procureur-General, with feigned, simplicity, "because, in order to procure the insertion of a secret clause, wholly of a personal character, and derogatory to the fourth clause of the public treaty, he would have apparently dissembled the existence of the rights of his co-heritors, and would have taken advantage of his personal influence to seize upon their shares. No! the noble character of the Duke of Richmond repels the supposition. It is better to suppose that he was ignorant of our laws! but it must be added, that it was out of his power to alter them." "The land of Aubigny," he adds, "is the land of France; it has always been governed by our laws, and it cannot be withdrawn from their empire." If the French Government had the intention ascribed to it by the Duke of Richmond, it would have been necessary that an express clause of the treaty should have said so, in order to make it credible: it would have been necessary previously to promulgate such article, so that parties interested might state their objections. In a word, to remake a dutchy and a duke of Aubigny, something else than silence was requisite. Two conditions at least were indispensable—first, that the State was the bona fide owner of the lands it was about to dispose of; and next, that the King should grant new letters of creation, duly registered in the Court Royal, after a verification which would not be exempt from difficulties. Without all this, without the observation of all these conditions, it is impossible to conceive the lawful rerection of a dutchy of Aubigny in France for the benefit of an Englishman."

Here then is the Duke of Ricamond, backed by the feeble and jobbing Whigs, striving hard for his own personal advantage to set up in the very heart of France a sole example of feudal rights and of feudal titles; and here we see him using his whole political influence to deprive his own relatives of property consecrated to them by the prescription of almost half a century. This selfishness in the individual is intelligible enough; but what can be said in extenuation of the Whig Ministry, that, for its own miserable party purpose, abets the Duke of Richmond in his proceeding? Let us only suppose that their intercession shall succeed. The result will be—the overthrow of the decisions of all the courts of justice in France; the lowering in public opinion of the Government of their friend Louis Philippe; and while every road of the land of France is subject to the law of equal partition, the creation of a ducal fief with right of primogeniture in the very centre of France, in favour of a foreign family, that must for ever continue alien to the nation. Is it for jobs of this description that the nation pays for the office of Lord Palmerston some 50,000l. and for our mission at Paris 15,000l. a year?—*Spectator.*

CHIEFS OF AFFGHANISTAN AND WESTERN INDIA.

(*From the East India Telegraph and Colonial Observer, Jan.* 15.)

The following Descriptive List of Natives and European Foreigners named in the Parliamentary Papers respecting Persia and Affghanistan, will afford a very useful guide in reading public and other papers, relating to the transactions in the west of India. We take it from the *Asiatic Journal*, a work deservingly holding the first rank in Oriental literature of a periodical character:—

"Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, ex-king of Cabool, seeking to regain his throne; in alliance with the British Government and Runjeet Sing; of the tribe of the Suddozye; son of Timour Shah; descended from Ahmed Shah; uncle to Shah Kamran of Herat. (Restored August 1839.)

Note. For an account of the dispossession of Shah Shoojah of Cobool—See *Asiatic Journal* for December 1838, p. 300.

"Runjeet Sing, ruler of the Punjab; in alliance with the British Government and Shah Shoojah. (Died 27th June 1839: succeeded by his son, Khurruck Sing.)

"*Note.* For particulars of the death and personal history of Runjeet Sing—see *Asiat. Journ.* for October; and for a history of the kingdom of the Sikhs—see *A. J.* for January 1839.

"Dost Mahomed Khan; in possession of the throne of Cabool; opposed by the British Government, Runjeet Sing. and Shah Shoojah; brother of (the late) Futteh Khan Vizier; also of the Candahar and Peshawur chiefs; of the Barukzye tribe. (Fled from Cabool, August 1839.)

"*Note.* For the history of Dost Mahomed Khan. and of his acquisition of Cabool—(see *A. J.* for December 1838.)

"Kohun Dil Khan, Rahem Dil Khan, Meer Dil Khan, brothers of Dost Mahomed; joint chiefs of Candahar.

"*Note.* See *A. J.* for December 1838.

"Sultan Mahommed Khan, Peer Mahommed Khan, Seid Mahommed Khan, brothers of Dost Mahommed; sirdars of Peshwur; tributaries to the Sikhs. (The first is considered as the chief of Peshawur.)

"*Note.* See *A. J.* for December 1838.

"Nawab Jubba Khan, brother of Dost Mahommed.

"Mahommed Zemaun Khan, nephew of Dost Mahomed; formerly in possession of Jelalabad; dispossessed by his uncle in 1834.

"Meer Gholam Alee, Meer Khurreem Alee, ameers of Scinde, 1809 to 1834; Khyrpoor family.

"Meer Roostum Khan, Meer Moobaruk Khan, ameers of Scinde, 1834 to 1838; Khyrpoor family.

"Meer Noor Mahommed Khan, Meer Nusseer Mahommed Khan; ameers of Scinde, 1838; Khyrpoor family.

"Meer Morad Alee, ameer of Scinde, 1809; deceased 1834; Hydrabad family.

"Shah Kamran, chief of Herat: (son of the late Shah Mahommed of Cabool); nephew of Shah Shoojah.

"*Note.* See *A. J.* for December 1838.

"Nawab Mahommed Bahawul Khan, ruler of Bahawulpore; chief of the Daoodpootrahs; in alliance with the British Government; son of Sadig Mahommed Khan, deceased.

"*Note.* For an account of this little state—see *A. J.* for January last. p. 83.

"Mahommed Khan, son of Esa Khan Kohee; seized and plundered Meshed; made overtures to Shah Shoojah, 1832.

"Salo Khan, Dooraunee; *alias* Pusund Khan of the tribe of Ishakzye; leagued with Mahommed Khan; commander of the fort of Lash, 1834: professes allegiance to the Shah of Persia, 1838.

"Hajee Hossein Allee, envoy from Persia to Candahar in 1832.

"Khazee Mahommed Hossein, agent of Shah Shoojah with the British Government, 1833.

"Mahommed Shereef Khan, father-in-law of Shah Shoojah.

"Gobind Jus, Runjeet Sing's agent at Delhi, 1833.

"Meer Sobdar, a Scindean general, defeated by Shah Shoojah, 1833.

"Mehrab Khan, chief of Beloochistan; adherent of Shah Shoojah; shelters him in his fortress of Kelat.

"Shahzadah Timour, son of Shah Shoojah.

"Sher Mahomed Khan, ruler of Deira Ismael Khan, 1834; son of Hafiz Mahommed, late Nawab of Menkerech; of which he was dispossessed by Runjeet Sing in 1821.

"*Note.* Deira Ismael Khan (lat. 31. deg N., long. 70 deg E.) is one of the once extensive possessions of Menkereh, and situated on the right bank of the Indus.

"Shah Nawaz Khan, ruler of Rajunpoor (lat. 29d. 11' N., long 70d 2' E); the living representative of the Khalora family, the former rulers of Scinde, 1834. (Dependent upon the Sikhs.)

A letter from Berlin, published in the Hamburg papers, mentions some particulars respecting a former attack by Russia upon Chiva, which are not without interest at the present time. "The Russian declaration of war against Chiva is important on many accounts. It appears from the manifesto itself that the grounds of the complaint made by Russia existed long ago, and some persons may ask why nothing was done before to obtain redress. There has, however, been no want, at any time, of attempts to obtain it; but Chiva, however little known in Europe, and however insignificant it may be deemed, is not an adversary to be despised. For more than a century it has been a predatory state, formidable to all its neighbours, and above all to Russia, precisely because the latter is separated by an immense desolate and inhospitable steppe; for the privations and sufferings to which the troops are exposed on their march through it are the most effective auxiliaries. About fifteen or eighteen years ago, an expedition of nearly 10,000 men, under a General Ephraim (the name is not quite certain, but it was an Old Testament name) was sent against them for several seasons, and did indeed get within sight of the walls of Chiva, but in such a miserable condition that the General did not venture an attack.—*Ibid.*

The *Glasgow Chronicle* announces, that a number of Glasgow merchants have resolved "to found an association under the title of The Scottish Colonial Society, on the model of the Colonial Society of London, so as to afford an opportunity to all connected with and interested in our Colonial dependencies to meet and communicate information on Colonial affairs, to diffuse a knowledge on the subject, to bring the influence of the Society to bear on the better government of the Colonies both at home and abroad, and to awaken the public mind to a sense of the vast resources of the British Colonial dominions, and the expediency of promoting emigration on a great national scale to all our foreign possessions."—*Spectator.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tuesday's Gazette mentions the appointment of Sir Lionel Smith to be "Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies."

A notice also appears in the Gazette from the Commissioners for the Reductions of the National Debt, stating that as the expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year ending 10th October 1839 exceeded the income for the same period by 873,463l. 17s. 4d., no sum is applicable to the purpose of reducing the Debt.

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 15th of October 1839 to the 7th January 1840.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation..	£16,366,000	Securities..	£22,913,000
Deposits.....	7,136,000	Bullion.....	3,454,000
	£23,502,000		£26,367,000

The debate on the address in the French Chamber of Deputies commenced on Thursday; but nothing of interest occurred. The arguments were confined to very small points of difference.—*Spectator.*

INDIAN MAILS.—The mail despatched from London on the 16th September arrived at Bombay, per Berenice, on the 29th October. The mail despatshed on the 14th October arrived at Bombay, per Zenobia, on the 23d November. A mail was to be despatched from Bombay for London on the 31st December: it will be due in London on the 8th February.—*Spectator.*

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret we announce the death of the above amiable and truly noble lady, which took place at Kelburne House, the seat of the Earl of Glasgow, on Thursday last 9th inst.

Since the decease of her much lamented Lord whose name will be remembered by the Indian services in particular with feelings of the greatest admiration and attachment.) Her ladyship has resided in retirement on her ancestral domain at Loudon Castle, beloved and honored by all who knew and appreciated her numerous acts of real charity and benevolence.

The severe affliction caused by the late cruel and unprecedented wrongs inflicted on her beloved and grossly slandered child, the late Lady Flora Hastings, has no doubt hastened the mother to the grave.

We only hope those who have thus been accessory to the death of both, may, ere the grave receives their lifeless bodies, repent them deeply of the inhuman act, and die in as perfect peace as did these noble victims.

The Marquis of Hastings is now Earl of Loudon, and combines in his own person an English Marquisate and a Scottish Earldom.

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Jan. 7. At Pickering, Rev. A. Wallis, B. A., attached to British College, Calcutta, to Jane, daughter of Mr. G. Watson of Thornton, Yorkshire.—9. At Paddington, Mr. J. Curtis, of the college of civil engineers, to Jane, daughter of the late Dr. John Major Wilson, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service.

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Nov. 13. At Sierra Leone, Capt. Creighton, late 11th dragoons, barrack-master at Sierra Leone.—14. At Messina, the lady of E. Malthey, Esq., asst. comm. general.—Jan. 4. At Hammersmith, Miss Cookson, aged 70, sister of the late Lieut. Genls. S. C. and G. Cookson, Royal Art.—6. In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 88, Madame'd Arblay author of "*Evelina*," &c., widow of the late Lieut-General. Prochard.—12. In Oxford-street, Capt. R. Sime (h.p.) 78th foot.—At Kensington, the lady of Major R. Thew, Bombay Art.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—1840.

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An Envelope, containing several enclosures, written on thin paper and wafered, may thus be sent:—

VIA MARSEILLES
IF WEIGHING

Under Quarter of an Ounce, a single rate of postage..... ... .2s. 8d.
Under Half ditto, double di to...3s. 6d.

VIA FALMOUTH.
IF WEIGHING

Under Half of an Ounce, a single rate of postage..... ... ...1s. 0d.
Under One Ounce, double ditto...2s. 0d.

The Enclosures would then be forwarded by Messrs. G. and Co. to their respective destinations.

Subscribers absent from England have the privilege of naming a Proxy, to avail himself of the resources of the East India Rooms, in London.

And it is requested that a Letter of full Instructions be addressed to Messrs G. and Co.

SERVICES OF PLATE adapted to this climate may be obtained direct from England, to be paid for on arrival, from A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, who have published for circulation in this country a pamphlet, containing detailed lists of the prices of the various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, and the different Articles of Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches. It will be found an useful guide to persons requiring these articles, and is illustrated by upwards of sixty engravings. The prices are as those low fixed rates which have been so eminently successful in drawing attention in Great Britain and Ireland.

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Messrs. ———————— Merchants, *Bombay.*
Messrs. PARRY, DARE, & Co., Merchants, *Madras.*
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE, & Co, Merchants *Calcutta.*

who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

The pamphlet may be obtained free of cost at the counting house of either of the above-named Firms, on application, or in answer to a post-paid request.

BOMBAY.—*Printed and Published for the* PROPRIETORS *at the* GAZETTE OFFICE, *by* NOWROJEE HORMUZJEE. *No.* 1. *Nisbet Lane, Fort, where all communications, addressed to the* EDITOR, *will be received.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

stored to him as heir male of the first grantee. The third Duke, under whom the lands had been sequestered, had been dead eight years before the the taeaty. Had he been living in 1814, the lands would, no doubt, have gone to him; and on his death, unqustionably, they would have descended not to hisheirs male—viz. the son and grandson, of his brother—but to the children and grandchildren of his one brother and four sisters, share and share alike. Instead of this, the Duke of Richmond would impose on the French nation for his own particular benefit the law of primogeniture, which has been abrogated in France for almost fifty years, and which the French people beyond any other remnant of feudulism hold in detestation. If in respect to the estate of Aubigny the treaty of 1814 re-established the law of primogeniture, it is equally certain that it must also have re-estadon on the 8th February.

blished every other feudal right, such as vassalage, game-laws, &c., which belonged to the property when it was conferred on the orginal grantee, King Charles's mistress. Even the Duke will not pretend to this. "I fear not to assert," says M. Dupin, before the Court of Cassation, "that the interpretation of the treaty presented to us under the name of the Duke of Richmond would be disgraceful to him, to England, and to France." "It would be disgraceful to the Duke," says the Procureur-General, with feigned, simplicity, "because, in order to procure the insertion of a secret clause, wholly of a personal character, and derogatory to the fourth clause of the public treaty, he would have apparently dissembled the existence of the rights of his co-heritors, and would have taken advantage of his personal influence to seize upon their shares. No! the noble character of the Duke of Richmond repels the supposition. It is better to suppose that he was ignorant of our laws! but it must be added, that it was out of his power to alter them." "The land of Aubigny," he adds, "is the land of France; it has always been governed by our laws, and it cannot be withdrawn from their empire." If the French Government had the intention ascribed to it by the Duke of Richmond, it would have been necessary that an express clause of the treaty should have said so, in order to make it credible: it would have been necessary previously to promulgate such article, so that parties interested might state their objections. In a word, to remake a dutchy and a duke of Aubigny, something else than silence was requisite. Two conditions at least were indispensable—first, that the State was the bona fide owner of the lands it was about to dispose of; and next, that the King should grant new letters of creation, duly registered in the Court Royal, after a verification which would not be exempt from difficulties. Without all this, without the observation of all these conditions, it is impossible to conceive the lawful rerection of a dutchy of Aubigny in France for the benefit of an Englishman."

Here then is the Duke of Ricamond, backed by the feeble and jobbing Whigs, striving hard for his own personal advantage to set up in the very heart of France a sole example of feudal rights and of feudal titles; and here we see him using his whole political influence to deprive his own relatives of property consecrated to them by the prescription of almost half a century. This selfishness in the individual is intelligible enough; but what can be said in extenuation of the Whig Ministry, that, for its own miserable party purpose, abets the Duke of Richmond in his proceeding? Let us only suppose that their intercession shall succeed. The result will be—the overthrow of the decisions of all the courts of justice in France; the lowering in public opinion of the Government of their friend Louis Philippe; and while every road of the land of France is subject to the law of equal partition, the creation of a ducal fief with right of primogeniture in the very centre of France, in favour of a foreign family, that must for ever continue alien to the nation. Is it for jobs of this description that the nation pays for the office of Lord Palmerston some 50,000l. and for our mission at Paris 15,000l. a year?—*Spectator.*

CHIEFS OF AFFGHANISTAN AND WESTERN INDIA.

(*From the East India Telegraph and Colonial Observer, Jan.* 15.)

The following Descriptive List of Natives and European Foreigners named in the Parliamentary Papers respecting Persia and Affghanistan, will afford a very useful guide in reading public and other papers, relating to the transactions in the west of India. We take it from the *Asiatic Journal*, a work deservingly holding the first rank in Oriental literature of a periodical character:—

"Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, ex-king of Cabool, seeking to regain his throne; in alliance with the British Government and Runjeet Sing; of the tribe of the Suddozye; son of Timour Shah; descended from Ahmed Shah; uncle to Shah Kamran of Herat. (Restored August 1839.)

Note. For an account of the dispossession of Shah Shoojah of Cobool—See *Asiatic Journal* for December 1838, p. 300.

"Runjeet Sing, ruler of the Punjab; in alliance with the British Government and Shah Shoojah. (Died 27th June 1839: succeeded by his son, Khurruck Sing.)

"*Note.* For particulars of the death and personal history of Runjeet Sing—see *Asiat. Journ.* for October; and for a history of the kingdom of the Sikhs—see *A. J.* for January 1839.

"Dost Mahomed Khan; in possession of the throne of Cabool; opposed by the British Government, Runjeet Sing, and Shah Shoojah; brother of (the late) Futteh Khan Vizier; also of the Candahar and Peshawur chiefs; of the Barukzye tribe. (Fled from Cabool, August 1839.)

"*Note.* For the history of Dost Mahomed Khan, and of his acquisition of Cabool—(see *A. J.* for December 1838.)

"Kohun Dil Khan, Rahem Dil Khan, Meer Dil Khan, brothers of Dost Mahomed; joint chiefs of Candahar.

"*Note.* See *A. J.* for December 1838.

"Sultan Mahommed Khan, Peer Mahommed Khan, Seid Mahommed Khan, brothers of Dost Mahommed; sirdars of Peshwur; tributaries to the Sikhs. (The first is considered as the chief of Peshawur.)

"*Note.* See *A. J.* for December 1838.

"Nawab Jubba Khan, brother of Dost Mahommed.

"Mahommed Zemaun Khan, nephew of Dost Mahomed; formerly in possession of Jelalabad; dispossessed by his uncle in 1834.

"Meer Gholam Alee, Meer Khurreem Alee, ameers of Scinde, 1809 to 1834; Khyrpoor family.

"Meer Roostum Khan, Meer Moobaruk Khan, ameers of Scinde, 1834 to 1838; Khyrpoor family.

"Meer Noor Mahommed Khan, Meer Nusseer Mahommed Khan; ameers of Scinde, 1838; Khyrpoor family.

"Meer Morad Alee, ameer of Scinde, 1809; deceased 1834; Hydrabad family.

"Shah Kamran, chief of Herat: (son of the late Shah Mahommed of Cabool); nephew of Shah Shoojah.

"*Note.* See *A. J.* for December 1838.

"Nawab Mahommed Bahawul Khan, ruler of Bahawulpore; chief of the Daoodpootrahs; in alliance with the British Government; son of Sadig Mahommed Khan, deceased.

"*Note.* For an account of this little state—see *A. J.* for January last. p. 83.

"Mahommed Khan, son of Esa Khan Kohee; seized and plundered Meshed; made overtures to Shah Shoojah, 1832.

"Salo Khan, Dooraunee; *alias* Pusund Khan of the tribe of Ishakzye; leagued with Mahommed Khan; commander of the fort of Lash, 1834: professes allegiance to the Shah of Persia, 1838.

"Hajee Hossein Allee, envoy from Persia to Candahar in 1832.

"Khazee Mahommed Hossein, agent of Shah Shoojah with the British Government, 1833.

"Mahomued Shereef Khan, father-in-law of Shah Shoojah.

"Gobind Jus, Runjeet Sing's agent at Delhi, 1833.

"Meer Sobdar, a Scindean general, defeated by Shah Shoojah, 1833.

"Mehrab Khan, chief of Beloochistan; adherent of Shah Shoojah; shelters him in his fortress of Kelat.

"Shahzadah Timour, son of Shah Shoojah.

"Sher Mahomed Khan, ruler of Deira Ismael Khan, 1834; son of Hafiz Mahommed, late Nawab of Menkerech; of which he was dispossessed by Runjeet Sing in 1821.

"*Note.* Deira Ismael Khan (lat. 31. deg N., long. 70 deg E.) is one of the once extensive possessions of Menkereb, and situated on the right bank of the Indus.

"Shah Nawaz Khan, ruler of Rajunpoor (lat. 29d. 11' N., long 70d 2' E); the living representative of the Khalora family, the former rulers of Scinde, 1834. (Dependent upon the Sikhs.)

A letter from Berlin, published in the Hamburg papers, mentions some particulars respecting a former attack by Russia upon Chiva, which are not without interest at the present time. "The Russian declaration of war against Chiva is important on many accounts. It appears from the manifesto itself that the grounds of the complaint made by Russia existed long ago, and some persons may ask why nothing was done before to obtain redress. There has, however, been no want, at any time, of attempts to obtain it; but Chiva, however little known in Europe, and however insignificant it may be deemed, is not an adversary to be despised. For more than a century it has been a predatory state, formidable to all its neighbours, and above all to Russia, precisely because the latter is separated by an immense desolate and inhospitable steppe; for the privations and sufferings to which the troops are exposed on their march through it are the most effective auxiliaries. About fifteen or eighteen years ago, an expedition of nearly 10,000 men, under a General Ephraim (the name is not quite certain, but it was an Old Testament name) was sent against them for several seasons, and did indeed get within sight of the walls of Chiva, but in such a miserable condition that the General did not venture an attack.—*Ibid.*

The *Glasgow Chronicle* announces, that a number of Glasgow merchants have resolved "to found an association under the title of The Scottish Colonial Society, on the model of the Colonial Society of London, so as to afford an opportunity to all connected with and interested in our Colonial dependencies to meet and communicate information on Colonial affairs, to diffuse a knowledge on the subject, to bring the influence of the Society to bear on the better government of the Colonies both at home and abroad, and to awaken the public mind to a sense of the vast resources of the British Colonial dominions, and the expediency of promoting emigration on a great national scale to all our foreign possessions."—*Spectator.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tuesday's Gazette mentions the appointment of Sir Lionel Smith to be "Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies."

A notice also appears in the Gazette from the Commissioners for the Reductions of the National Debt, stating that as the expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year ending 10th October 1839 exceeded the income for the same period by 873,463l. 17s. 4d., no sum is applicable to the purpose of reducing the Debt.

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 15th of October 1839 to the 7th January 1840.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation..	£16,366,000	Securities...	£22,913,000
Deposits.....	7,136,000	Bullion.....	3,454,000
	£23,502,000		£26,367,000

The debate on the address in the French Chamber of Deputies commenced on Thursday; but nothing of interest occurred. The arguments were confined to very small points of difference.—*Spectator.*

INDIAN MAILS.—The mail despatched from London on the 16th September arrived at Bombay, per Berenice, on the 29th October. The mail despatshed on the 14th October arrived at Bombay, per Zenobia, on the 23d November. A mail was to be despatched from Bombay for London on the 31st December: it will be due in London on the 8th February.—*Spectator.*

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BETWEEN EUROPE AND INDIA OVERLAND.

THE following PLAN, now in practice by a large number of the Subscribers to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co.'s Agency, is recommended for general adoption:—

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